Anglo-American Defeat Is The Key to World Peace

Nippon Times

Millions United in One Iron Will for Victory

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TOKYO ALL SET FOR AIR RAIDS, ODACHI AVERS

Governor Has Absolute Confidence in Morale of Residents of Metropolis

SEES FOREIGN PRESS

Correspondents Told Emphasis Will Be Made on Efforts To Win the War

"I have absolute confidence in the morale of the citizens, which is the most important factor to counter possible enemy air raids on Tokyo," declared Governor Shigeo Odachi of Tokyo Metropolis in a press interview with foreign correspondents held at 4 p.m. Tuesday at the Office of the Metropolitan Government, the former Municipal Office.

"Material measures, of course, cannot be ignored but the value of morale transcends them," the Governor explained. "In this connection, I recall the great earthquake disaster in 1923 which completely destroyed Tokyo and the surrounding areas. Out of the ruins of that great earthquake and fire, the Japanese created the big city of Tokyo as it is today. This was simply due to the high spirit and composed manners with which the citizens carried out the colossal reconstruction work.

Ready for Enemy

"The residents in Tokyo Metropolis and all the people of Japan are ready for possible enemy attacks and I am taking various measures to counter the worst situation that might arise."

Referring to the proceedings that led to the amalgamation of the Municipality and the Prefectural Government of Tokyo and the establishment of the Metropolitan system, Mr. Odachi stated:

"The city administration of Tokyo used to be managed both by the Municipality and the Prefectural Government. Inasmuch as the Municipality was a self-governing public body and the Prefectural Government was functioning as a unit of the national administration, there used to arise many cases of complication and consequently, the question of amalgamating the two has been in close deliberation for the last 20 years.

"Because Tokyo is the capital of Japan, the municipal administration was required to adjust itself to national requirements. In view of such urgent necessities, the amalgamation of the Municipality and the Prefectural Government was carried out notwithstanding the current emergency time.

"The establishment of the Metropolitan system naturally entailed the abandonment by the citizens of their tradition of self-government which would have been greatly regretted in normal times. The speedy realization of this long-pending plan is ascribable to the people's grim determination to bring about a successful consummation of the current war."

The new Metropolis, according to Governor Odachi, has lost much of the Municipality's characteristics as a self-governing body, assuming the more nature of a part of the Governmental organ.

8 Bureaus Established

With regard to the set-up of the Metropolitan Government, Mr. Odachi said that the body is headed by the Governor and is divided, beside the Governor's secretariat into eight bureaus for public welfare and livelihood, economy, education, defense, transportation, water works, harbors and planning. The eight bureaus are subdivided into 47 sections.

About 52,000 officials are in the service of the Metropolitan Government, he said. The budgets total ¥700,000,000. The population of Tokyo Metropolis is approximately 8,000,000.

"I have been in the office of the Governor only for a short time," Mr. Odachi continued, "and am not yet well acquainted with my tasks. I intend to carry on my duties attaching primary importance on winning the war."

In reply to a question if he has any plan in mind to make Tokyo Metropolis the center of Greater East Asia, Governor Odachi stated that Japan is the pivotal center of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and accordingly, Tokyo Metropolis which is the center of political, economic, and cultural activities in Japan can naturally be

(Continued on Page 2)

When New Burma Was Born

The photo shows Dr. Ba Maw, left, taking his oath as Head of State of Burma on August 1 at the time of the creation of the new independent state of Burma. Hung at the back of the dais is Burma's national emblem. (Passed by War Ministry)

INDIANS IN HONGKONG STAGE MASS RALLY

Resolve to Wipe Out British Imperialism With Aid of Japan and Others

Domei

HONGKONG, August 10.—Approximately 2,000 members of the Hongkong branch of the Indian Independence League reaffirmed their determination to battle for their goal to the bitter end and unanimously resolved to collaborate with Japan until victory during a mass rally held here yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was also held for the purposes of welcoming back Dr. P. Deshar Naidu, President of the local league, who had recently been attending in Shonan a conference of various Indian leaders to lanuch a new Indian independence drive as well as to fete the independence of the new State of Burma.

Reporting on his visit to Shonan, Dr. Naidu indicated that the Indian Independence League has been greatly strengthened and is prepared for a new role under the personal leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose. He further declared that the Indian National Army is rapidly preparing itself for a supreme battle against the British and the independence movement is progressing rapidly according to schedule. At the conclusion the audience retorted with a roaring applause of approval.

After a series of enthusiastic messages from other leading participants, the audience unanimously passed a resolution which reads as follows:

"The Hongkong Indian Independence League Rally firmly pledges that patriotic Indians at home and abroad will fight shoulder to shoulder with Japan, the other Axis Powers and their allied countries until British Imperialism is eradicated, complete victory is attained and the long lost freedom of the Indian masses is thereby recovered.

The delegates then recited a patriotic poem and joined in a chorus of the national anthem while a Nippon Newsreel presenting the busy Subhas Chandra Bose in action concluded the stirring affair.

Sahay Named Chairman

A. M. Sahay was appointed head of the Bangkok branch of the Indian Independence League at an emergency meeting held Sunday night, says a Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch. The former chairman, Mr. Dase, was made chief secretary.

Legaspi German Nuns Learn Nippon Tongue From Medical Officer

Domei

LEGASPI, August 10.—Sixteen German nuns at St. Agnes Academy on the suburbs of this city, have completed the third year course in Japanese language under the tutorship of a Japanese medical officer, after studying a little over a year, it is learned. These German nuns who had been separated from their fatherland, had earnestly devoted their time to the study of the Japanese language. Since January last year the sympathetic lieutenant taught them whenever he had time.

ARMY OPENS DRIVE AGAINST GUERILLAS

To Clean Up Peace Disturbing Elements

Domei

ON THE MONGOLIAN FRONT, August 10.—Crack units of the Japanese Army in North China began operations at dawn today against remnants of the Pingpei guerilla units of the Pingsi Battle Sector, which are now disturbing the peace of Mongolia, North China, and the region near the Jehol border.

Operations are also being carried out all along the Great Wall to encircle and completely crush enemy forces belonging to the 8th Route Army.

The Pingsi Battle Sector is the base for a northward advance of Communist activities by forces under Sheh Yung-tsou, Commander of the Tsincha Chipien Sector. The region is also a supply base for remnants of the 8th Route Army which has been chased from its strongholds by incessant clean-up operations by the Japanese Army.

JULY CHINA WAR RESULTS

Domei

HANKOW, August 10.—The Imperial Japanese Forces in Central China announced at 2 p.m. today the composite war results scored during the month of July as follows:

Enemy forces engaged—87,634 troops.

The number of battles fought—473.

Enemy bodies abandoned—3,146.

War trophies captured—20 heavy machine guns and large quantities of war supplies.

486 FOE SHIPS SUNK BY GERMAN U-BOATS

Amazing 7-Month Record Revealed, Completely Blasting Enemy Propaganda

Domei

BERLIN, August 9.—Reich U-boat squadrons sank a total of 486 enemy ships aggregating 3,100,000 gross tons during the period from the outset of the current year up to the end of July, according to an announcement issued by German military authorities today.

Reich authorities, it may be recalled, had been rather silent about the war results scored by German underseacraft since this spring and consequently, the anti-Axis countries had been out to propagandize as if their forces had won a decisive victory in anti-U-boat warfare.

The sudden revelation today of the amazing results achieved by Reich U-boats has completely blasted the fictitious enemy propaganda.

The Reich war bulletin follows:

"Enemy ships sunk by German submarines during the seven months from January up to July this year:

		tons
"In North Sea waters	15	(84,350)
"In Mediterranean waters	59	(369,350
"In Atlantic waters	241	(1,515.000
"In West African waters	55	(401,150)

(Continued on Page 2)

Casualties in Britain From Reich Air Raids Total 108,695 Up to June Since War Outbreak

Domei

LISBON, August 9.—The British magazine "Economist" in its latest issue announces the number of the total casualties caused by the German air force in the mainland of Britain from the outbreak of the war in September, 1939 to June, 1943, at 108,695, of which 49,690 were killed and 59,005 wounded.

The casualties as divided by the year follow:

From September, 1939 to August, 1940—1,494 killed and 1,980 wounded.

From September, 1940 to December, 1940—22,282 killed and 28,522 wounded.

In 1941—20,863 killed and 11,839 wounded.

In 1942—3,221 killed and 4,149 wounded.

In 1943—January, 328 killed and 507 wounded; February, 252 killed and 347 wounded; March, 293 killed and 439 wounded; April, 172 killed and 205 wounded; May, 584 killed and 733 wounded; June, 201 killed and 284 wounded.

Of the total casualties in June, the killed included 118 men and 67 women and 15 children under the age of 16. Although the places of the casualties were not indicated, judging from the fact that the German air units do not bomb any area excepting the areas where military establishments are situated, they are believed to have been caused among the residents in the neighborhood of these military zones in the course of escaping into air-defense shelters and other places of safety.

CAUSES TRACED OF RESIGNATION OF MUSSOLINI

King Emmanuel's Dissatisfaction With Strategic Policy Seen as Chief Reason

AFFECTED BY LANDING

Duce Intended to Abandon Southern Italy to Enemy and Defend Northern Part

Domei

BERLIN, July 9.—Dissatisfaction with the strategic policy of Il Duce Mussolini on the part of King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy was the chief cause of the political change that took place on July 25, according to a summary of reliable reports received here.

That the King was dissatisfied with the strategic policy of the Duce had been rumored for some time among the Italian people but apparently it took concrete shape only after July 10 when the Anglo-American invaders began their push on Sicily. The King signified His Majesty's wish that the Fascist Grand Council should be opened to Dr. Luigi Federzoni, Minister of the Interior between 1924 and 1926, Field Marshal Emilio De Bono, commander-in-chief of the Army of Southern Italy, Count Cesare Maria De Vecchi and Count Dino Grandi di Mordano, all Royalist members of the Council who were regarded as opposed to the Mussolini war policy.

Dr. Federzoni is president of the Royal Academy and was formerly of the Italian National Party and is ex-Minister of Home Affairs. He entered the Mussolini Cabinet when the National Party merged with the Fascist Party. He has the advantage of enjoying the confidence of the Royal Family. Field Marshal De Bono and Count De Vecchi are survivors of the Big Four of the Fascist Party and had been dissatisfied with the strategic policy of the Duce. Count Grandi is said to have been opposed to the Mussolini policy ever since he resigned from the post of Justice Minister.

Supreme Organ

The Fascist Grand Council was the supreme political organ of the Italian state under the Constitution and it had the authority to issue orders even to the King and to the Head of the Government. It had the powers of repudiating the right of ascension to the Italian Throne.

Meanwhile, Premier Mussolini left Rome on July 17 to see Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler at Feltre, a summer resort north of Verona, and interviewed the German Chancellor on July 19. The same day he heard of the bombing of Rome by an Anglo-American air force and he hurried back to Rome by plane. It is understood that at this meeting the Duce described the situation in Sicily and asked for more German reinforcements. The Fuehrer stated that it was best that the Germans defended the Italian peninsula in the northern part of the country. Premier Mussolini is said to have agreed that it was advisable to abandon the southern part of Italy and to cooperate with the Germans in the northern part. On the return of the Duce to Rome, however, Count Grandi and other Royalists demanded the convocation of the Fascist Grand Council and the Duce could not very well refuse.

The Council met at 5 p.m. on July 24 in the Palazzo di Venezia, attended by 28 statesmen including the Duce and 27 members. The Duce

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NIPPON AIRMEN STORM FOE TROOPS, POSITIONS NEAR MUNDA, RENDOVA

Rice Anchorage Also Blasted at the Same Time

BRAVE FURIOUS FIRE

Yankee Troopers From Guadalcanal Suffer Breakdown; Are Unfit for First-Line Service

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—In coordination with the intense fighting going on in the Solomons area, air units of the Japanese Navy from Sunday afternoon through Sunday night bombed and dealt considerable damage to the enemy troops, positions, and batteries near Munda, Rice Anchorage and Rendova Harbor. The raids were carried out despite furious enemy ground fire, but all the Japanese planes returned safely.

Yankee Troopers' Breakdown
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, August 9.—Every single American marine who took part in the Guadalcanal operations has suffered a physical and psychological breakdown and not one of them will ever again be fit for front-line duty, declares American Naval Surgeon Rogers Smith in his report presented to Congress. Smith asserts that the marines were brought to such a state because of the inexpressible mental and physical horrors brought against the Americans by the Japanese Forces.

Smith's report is as follows:

"The hardships experienced by our officers and men over a long period on Guadalcanal were beyond expression; even the strongest and toughest could not stand their experience physically as well as spiritually, and have become psychopathic patients. The continuous mental horror our marines were subjected to on the island had no precedent. It was such that our men who finished a short period of front-line duty were often rendered unable to eat or drink.

"With a glass or two of weak beer they would start bawling like babies, others would rage about as if insane. The only explanation as to why our men were driven to such a state is that the enemy has studied the psychology and habits of our troops and has made use of it in warfare. For example, the majority of American and British troops take it for granted that even on the front, night is time for sleep. The Japanese, however, make use of the night and attack. On top of that the Japanese troops seemed to have been taught our language, especially words of threat, and these expressions shouted through the pitch-black tropical jungles seemed especially horrifying.

Sleep Impossible

"At the same time the Japanese would carry out effective bombing and attacks. Thus our front-line troops could not even think of sleep. Some troops immediately lost as much as 45 pounds. The hardships did not end there. Our men were subjected to downpours, terrific heat, insects, dysentry, and malaria. These broke down our men physically and spiritually. Complete physical and nervous breakdowns and loss of memory were common, and there were even some suicidal patients. These unbelievable hardships continued week after week.

"From the medical standpoint the symptoms of all our troops who took part in the Guadalcanal operations were the same. Everyone without exception complained of headaches, loss of memory, soreness of muscles, and paralysis of the joints. Even after being hosiptalized they would start at the slightest noise and jump out of bed and out of the room. Aboard ship, on the way home they would go wild with fear each time a fire drill was held, and had to be held down during those periods.

"There is no doubt that some of these men have had defects caused in some part of their brains by the mental blow they have been subjected to. Their loss of memory, periods of complete mental abstraction, and paralysis of the arms and legs proves this. These men were the toughest among the American forces and also the possessors of

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Bombing of Funafuti Island Graphically Told by Scribe

Intrepid Airmen Brave Foul Weather and Furious Enemy Barrage to Prove Again Invincible Spirit Of Imperial Navy in Attack on Ellice Group

By KOSAKU KIKUCHI,
Of the Navy Press Corps.

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—The runway, lit by the lights, was bright in outline against the darkness. One Navy plane after another, skimming along the runway, disappeared into the night sky.

It was X o'clock on the night of July 21, the Xth day of the raid on Funafuti Island in the Ellice group.

There was an awe-inspiring scene at the base. A fierce fighting spirit gripped the airmen as well as those who watched them take to the air.

It was my fortune to be with the fourth attack force, and to experience what the traditional spirit of the Navy was like. The force in formation flew through the scattered clouds. The moon had sunk, and the sea was black.

A feeling of apprehension came upon me as the plane in which I was vibrated in the squall and in a bad air current. All the crew of the plane seemed unconcerned.

At X X minutes past X X o'clock Second-Class Warrant Officer N. distributed night meals. X X hours after our departure the weather began to improve.

Sea Shimmering

There was the moon, which had a ring about it. Below the sea was shimmering. Second Class Flight Warrant Officer Y passed to me a piece of paper.

The following was scrawled on it: "The bombing attack was over at X X minutes past X X o'clock. All the planes are safe and have started on the way home. All bombs dropped were effective. Fires were started at three places."

It was a message from the first attack force picked up by us.

Soon after we picked up messages from the second and third attack forces.

All the messages were exceedingly cheerful. They all told of great re-

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REICH FORCES DRIVE ON EASTERN FRONT

Orel and Bielgorod Sectors Scene of Furious Fighting—Red Casualties Heavy

Domei

BERLIN, August 9.—Heavy losses were inflicted on the Red forces by the Germans in the Orel and Bielgorod sectors, which continue to be the arenas of furious fighting between the two sides, with the Soviet forces losing 376 tanks during Saturday and Sunday, reports Colonel Ernst von Hammel, D.N.B.'s war correspondent. His dispatch follows:

"The Red summer offensive in the Bielgorod and Orel sectors on the Eastern Front continued unabated again yesterday. The Red forces concentrated attacks on the Kuban bridgehead and Axis positions in the neighborhood of Rjev and Vyazma. But these Soviet attacks were of only a sectional character.

"In the southern sector of the Lake Ladoga area, meanwhile, the Soviet forces tried only a skirmish with a small force. This is considered to be accounted for by the fact that the Red forces in this sector have suffered tremendous losses as a result of fighting for the past several days.

"In view of the loss of troops, the Soviet Headquarters can send reinforcements only to the Orel and Bielgorod sectors at present.

Orel Sector

"The Red army in the Orel sector sent out reinforcements in succession in an attempt to smash the German positions and prevent the German forces from escaping. The German forces repulsed all Red counter-attacks by inflicting heavy losses on the Red Army.

"In this sector the German High Command has been following the strategy of systematically avoiding a loss of troops and simultaneously weakening the Red fighting power in a positive manner. The Red army failed not only to isolate the German units in any position in this sector, but also to regain traffic centers, munitions factories, residential quarters and undamaged munitions.

"The German forces inflicted a telling loss on the Red army again yesterday. In terrific battles in the southwest and northwest of Orel, especially, the German forces smashed an aggregate of 168 Red tanks by means of anti-tank guns.

"Meanwhile, the Luftwaffe damaged 37 Soviet tanks in the Karachev sector located between Bryansk and Orel. Thus the Red army lost more than four tank brigades in furious fighting in the Orel sector yesterday.

Bielgorod Sector

"Terrific fights continue in the western and southwestern sectors

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INCREASED ACTIVITY IN CHINA SKIES SEEN

Advent of Better Weather Is Reason; New Nippon Aircraft Reported

Domei

CANTON, August 10.—The Americans admit that the Japanese air forces moved ahead of the Americans when they blasted the American advance bases in China to uselessness in the series of raids starting July 23, a United Press correspondent reporting from Chungking reveals. In the same report it was also disclosed that the Japanese planes which took part in the attacks are regarded to be new, superior planes.

Reported the U.P. Correspondent: "On July 23, simultaneously with the recovery in the weather which prevented Japanese and American air activity Japanese air units began their attacks and raided the American air force's advance bases. In this way the curtain to the air fighting was raised by the Japanese. What is interesting in the present fighting is the report of an American airman who stated that the Japanese planes which took part in the attacks were all new and superior aircraft.

"No details are known of these Japanese aircraft but it is said that they are definitely faster and superior to the aircraft used formerly. From this it can be seen clearly that the Japanese Forces are throwing in their superior airplanes to stop before materialization any increase in American air strength and that they absolutely will not allow any strengthening of the American air force.

"The American air force was not able to prevent the Japanese offensive but the fighting has only just started. Good weather will probably continue along the eastern coast of China during August and bitter fighting will be continued with still increased intensity between the Japanese and American air forces."

WICHIT AT KASUMIGAURA

Sees Imperial Navy's Air Corps in Action

The visiting Thai Foreign Minister, Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, and his party visited the Tsuchiura and Kasumigaura Navy Air Corps on Tuesday. They were profoundly impressed by the two places which are the cradle of the air arm of the Imperial Navy whose deeds in the War of Greater East Asia are a wonder to the world.

With great interest the visiting Thailanders watched the juvenile and student airmen in training at the corps.

THAI PAPERS FERULE BRITISH ACT IN INDIA

Gandhi's Arrest Sealed Fate of Britain; Is Blackest Date In Its History

Domei

BANGKOK, August 9.—On the occasion of the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest, all Thai newspapers yesterday unanimously pointed out that the imprisonment of the great Indian leader was a crucial landmark in the history of British imperialism in India in that it sealed for ever the fate of Britain, and that this arrest, so typical of British injustice, is a clear sign that Britain, unable to stand on its own legs without the support of India, is compelled to resort to the most desperate and inhuman means to bend the Indians to its will.

Under the headline "March to Delhi," the Sri Krung in its editorial said:

"The arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, the great Indian leader, who could not do anything wrong in the eyes of the law, is a very usual practice with the British. The British authorities hate the Mahatma especially simply because he dares to love his country so well and to strive for its independence.

"The other reason for his arrest is that Britain cannot and will not be able to stand on its own legs, and must always rely upon India. That is why Britain is compelled to resort to every means in its power to bend India to its will. The various masquerades of the British are always against the spirit of justice and since the Indian people, within and outside the country, are gathering in unity day by day, the date of August 9 will be a very important day for them because it is the date on which Britain had dared to mark its fate by arresting Mahatma Gandhi."

Blackest Date in History

The Khao Parb recalled the events which attended the arrest of Gandhi and other Indian leaders and said that August 9 is the blackest date in British history since it indicated that Britain has no hope of winning the war and the heart of India, and that moreover Britain would still be compelled to resort to more inhuman and more ruthless measures against India, which would inflame the Indian nation more and more to bursting point.

"The Indian National Army," said the paper, "has already been organized under the able leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose with the slogan, 'On to Delhi!'"

The Prachamit, another paper, declared:

"On August 9 last year the liberty-loving people of the world received a rude shock on hearing that Britain had arrested Mahatma Gandhi, leader of the Indian nationalists. The action of Britain in putting in prison the nationalist who was working for the liberation of his country was indescribable. Britain had been exploiting India to enrich itself, so that it could strengthen itself with the power to crush other smaller nations under the heel of imperialism. As long as Britain enjoys the term 'the sun never sets on her Empire' India would be harnessed to materialize this saying in India itself. Britain promised that it would make India civilized, that it would educate the Indians, but still today more than 90 per cent of the people are illiterate, whilst Britain has waxed rich on the wealth extorted from Indian sources. May the anniversary of the Indian leader's imprisonment be the beginning of glory to a free India!"

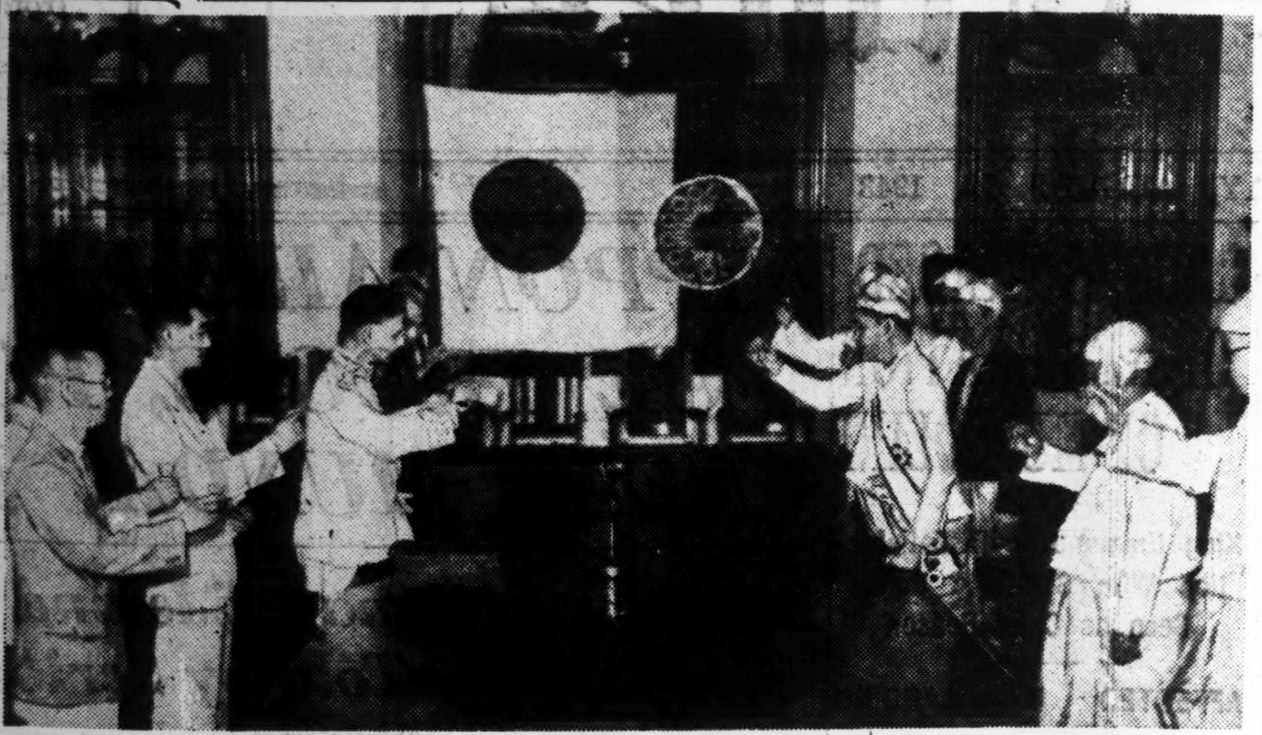
The Nikorn expressed indignation thus:

Put Yoke on Indians

"Why was Gandhi imprisoned? India wanted her freedom for nearly two centuries. Britain put her yoke on them at the point of the bayonet. Now it is high time that India should be freed. Britain would never have had the chance to win the last World War but for the aid of the Indians. Instead of giving them their freedom, or of rendering service to its helpers, Britain did not keep its promises and therefore to listen to Britain's promises now is equivalent to helping Britain put more chains on India. Thailand is linked to India in language, in religion, in culture as well as in arts and literature. Thailand naturally has every sympathy for India and wishes fervently to see India a free and happy country. In this respect, Thailand has been rendering assistance in every way to help materialize the desire of the Indians."

The Suphap Satri, the ladies' daily in Bangkok, hailed the first anniversary of Gandhi's imprisonment, saying that India and Thailand had enjoyed happy times together in the old days, and recalled the word of Swami Satyanandapuri, the first Indian leader in Thailand, who said that the two countries were similar to flowers of the same garden. Therefore Thailanders grieved when the Indians were in trouble, and rejoiced when the Indians were happy. Thailand could not forget that Britain resorted to violence killing innocent people with military arms, people who worked for the liberation of their own nation from foreign domination. Those Indian martyrs included women and children. On August 9 last year Thailand witnessed the sad event that Mahatma Gandhi had been put in prison for the "crime" of trying to liberate India from the British yoke. Britain showed its real self to the world that day. It showed that it wanted India to be always under its heel in spite of the fact that it had preached liberty and freedom to other nations. Britain itself had put India in the chains of slavery and oppression. However, Britain could not kill the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi, and therefore put him in prison. But the spirit of India is still free, and it is working for the emancipation of India from British tyranny.

Nippon-Burmese Ties Consolidated



Photograph shows Japanese Ambassador Renzo Sawada and Head of State and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw of Burma, respectively at center left and right of table, drinking a toast to the signing of the Treaty of Alliance between Japan and Burma on August 1 at Rangoon on the day of the creation of the independent state of Burma.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

Kangaroos, Wild Pigs Found In New Guinea; No Leopards

Some 5,000 Varieties of Insects Discovered by Japanese Expeditionary Party; Largest Butterflies in World Caught in Jungles

By JUJI SAWA
Of the Navy Press Corps

Editor's Note: This is the third instalment of the article describing the trek through the New Guinea jungles by a Japanese expedition party.

Jungles are usually inhabited by wild animals such as the tiger, lion, leopard and elephant, but in the jungles of New Guinea none of such are to be found. We therefore needed to fear no attacks from wild animals while roaming about the interior.

In the olden days when New Guinea was connected with Australia by land, the Dutch Indies Islands were also a part of the Asiatic continent. At that time a deep strait, separating New Guinea and Celebes, checked the entry of wild animals from the Asiatic continent into the East Indies, while animals native to Australia swarmed into New Guinea. The geographical distribution of animals is clarified by the well-known Wallace's line. The animals most common in New Guinea may be divided into three groups wild pigs, deer and mice, all of which were originally brought into New Guinea.

Wild pigs are abundant in all jungle areas of New Guinea. They resemble ordinary pigs except for their protruding tusks. Domestic pigs were brought into New Guinea many years ago which later escaped into the jungles. Being free from molestation they increased and soon made their way all over the jungles. Their years of roaming about have given them their wild aspect. The Papuans prepare of them delicious dishes, and while camping we too were served dishes of pork which we found rather palatable.

Deer, which were first brought in by the Dutch, are to be found only in western New Guinea.

Mice, which run rampant in the jungles, also were introduced by people of some foreign country.

Kangaroos lead a peaceful life in the jungles with no fear of attack from marauders. They were often seen taking out their young from their pouch and playing happily together. At our approach they would conceal their offspring in their pouch and flee to safety. There is a peculiar species of kangaroo which live in trees. They have rather long forelegs convenient for climbing trees, whereas ordinary kangaroos have short forelegs and relatively long hind legs and toes. The kangaroos which inhabited the Australian wilderness were possessors of long toes on their hind feet to facilitate jumping around and fleeing from the enemy. The same kangaroo, when transported to the jungle, found it more convenient to live in trees; hence the long hind legs became useless and gradually shortened. There are so-called 'lazy kangaroos' which somewhat resemble domestic cats. They are so lazy that they sleep in trees during the day and commence activities with the coming of twilight.

There are also water-mice which make their homes under rocks in the sea and live on fish. Marsupial animals which live under water are so rare that they are not yet recorded in any books of science.

Of the reptiles the crocodile, king of the jungles, must be mentioned first. They are the only dangerous element in the New Guinea jungles. They sleep amidst the reeds during the day and sally forth with the approach of darkness. Lizards are numerous and miscellaneous, some being six to seven feet long while the smallest is no more than five inches long.

There are three kinds of venomous snakes, but very few live in the jungles.

The New Guinea jungle is a haven for birds. The birds of paradise, spreading their gorgeous wings to the full and strutting proudly about, impressed us most. To our great surprise we discovered wild ducks, which usually prefer a more northern clime. Black and white parrots are numerous, some of the black ones measuring as much as 50 centimenters from beak to tail.

The jungle is also a haven for insects. The American expeditionary party discovered some 3,000 kinds, but we bettered their achievement by finding some 5,000 kinds. We also found 150 kinds of butterflies. The largest butterflies in the world are to be found in New Guinea. With their dazzlingly green wings they converted the inner jungle into an enchanted realm.

There are also foot-long parasitic worms which look like sticks and which live on tree trunks. They differ from the parasitic worms so numerous in Borneo by being provided with wings. They successfully camouflage themselves by clinging to trees, and speedily increase in number.

Crickets make their homes on branches of trees, or underground, as the jungles have no undergrowth to shelter them. Spiders are so monstrously huge and strong that they catch small birds in their cobwebs and live on such catches.

Throughout our march in the jungles we were tortured by ants. Some live in the branches of trees while others, with long legs, build their homes by weaving leaves together. The most peculiar are the parasitic ants which cling to the roots of shrubs. Incessantly worried by these ants, these roots grow big and strong, something like one foot in diameter with bumps here and there which accord shelter to the ants. In return for the shelter these parasites protect the roots from invasion of harmful insects.

Day in and day out our walk through the jungles continued. The 'desert of green' extended endlessly. We were neither menaced by ferocious beasts nor consoled by beautiful flowers.

We entered a jungle where a small river with 99 turnings flowed gently on its secret way. We came across this little river many times. Its clear, cold water reminded us of the mountain rivers of Japan. The stream was not very deep and could easily be forded. When we jumped into it we were wondrously cooled and refreshed.

In our walk through a muddy area we sank up to our knees, and leeches crawled in through the slight openings in our gaiters and footwear. They stuck so fast to our legs that no force could dislodge them. We tried to scrape them off with sticks, but in vain. Finally rid of the leeches we resumed our journey, only to be plagued by other and smaller leeches. They crawled over our legs in countless numbers. While we were intent on the leeches on our legs, a hail of leeches came down on us from above. They were so numerous that we could hardly brush them off with our hands. Just to think of the torture we suffered then makes us shudder now. When we stopped for the night, one of the party found a leech stuck fast to his lips, and another discovered one on his eyelid.

We were tired to the core, and our feet were so sore and numb that we could hardly drag them along. Like automatons we pushed on, often stumbling over the roots and vines which covered our path. Presently we came upon a waist-deep stream, some 30 meters wide. There was no bridge. While we stood in consideration we noticed a long, strong vine with a stone tied to its end. We hung on to the vine and swung ourselves to the opposite side of the river.

Jungle Animals Watched

The monotony of our journey was broken occasionally by the various activities of jungle animals. Pigs were sometimes seen bathing in rivulets, while kangaroos hurriedly fled from sight at our approach. The cassowaries, which greatly resemble an ostrich, hid themselves in the depths of the forest. Crown-doves, so called because of their crown, flew from branch to branch. Even when we approached them they did not move but continued cooing at the top of their voices. They were as large as domestic fowl, and those which we caught we cooked for our evening meal.

Gradually the path became steeper and more dangerous. We climbed a sheer cliff, hanging on to roots and rocks, while our feet slipped on the red clay. The coolies too clung to the tree roots for support. After conquering the highest peak we began our downward climb, to face a great glen where a small mountain stream flowed between the rocks, large and small.

As we continued the stream became wider and the flow more rapid, violently flinging itself against the rocks and splashing all nearby objects, to finally hurtle down in torrents. The landscape reminded me of Towada Lake in Japan. We started down the valley along the rushing stream. We slipped on wet rocks and sometimes were thrown into the deep water. The glen became wider and wider, and we could see that we were nearing a lake.

Looking up I saw a waterfall rushing down from a precipitous cliff. The sprays of water scattered in all directions. Suddenly my eyes were caught by the crimson foliage which almost cloaked that part of the glen. Some leaves were scarlet and others gold, and the fallen leaves were swiftly carried off by the stream. We were amazed at this sign of autumn in a land of never-ending summer. Later we were told that some three to four kinds of trees take on an autumnal hue after the end of the rainy season.

It was April, and blossom-time in Japan, but there in the jungles of New Guinea we unexpectedly met autumn. The 'desert of green' was thus broken of its monotony for the first time by the scarlet-tinged glen.

(To Be Continued

Nippon Airmen Storm Foe Troops, Positions

(Continued from Page 1)

the highest psychological healthiness. Most of our men who took part in the Guadalcanal operations will be unfit for further military service. A few of them may recover to a degree enough to serve in defense units if treated over a long period of time. It will be correct to say that not one will be able to fight again at the front."

JAPANESE TO ASSIST CHINA IN NEW MOVE

Ambassador Tani Issues Statement on Cotton Purchasing Measure

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 9.—Concerning the Government purchase of cotton thread and fabrics as approved at today's meeting of the Supreme National Defense Council held here, Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to China, today made the following verbal statement:

"The step taken by the National Government of China relative to the purchasing of cotton thread and fabrics is an effective and adequate measure to deal with the commodity prices in China.

"In conformity with the measure, the Central China Trade Federation, a Japanese organ, has also decided to purchase registered cotton thread and fabrics in the hands of Japanese firms, at prices fixed by the Chinese Government. Payments will be made to the Japanese firms in government bonds.

"These cotton products purchased from the Japanese firms will be disposed by the Chinese Government.

"The Japanese will extend every possible assistance to the Chinese Government, for the smooth undertaking of the purchasing program. The Japanese side is also prepared to do its best to assist the Chinese side in the distribution of cotton thread and fabrics based on the fixed purchasing prices as well as for the maintenance of the fixed standard purchasing prices."

Wang Exchanges Views

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 9.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, who freely exchanged views on August 7 with civilian representatives here on the proposed reconstruction of Shanghai, today called a round-table conference at Park Hotel on Nanking Road of leaders of the Japanese official and diplomatic circles connected with the recent retrocession of the Shanghai International Settlement.

Attending the conference which started at 4 p.m. were the Chinese delegation which consists of President Wang and other high-ranking officials of the National Government; the Japanese delegation represented by Ambassador Masayuki Tani, Ministers Akiyoshi Tajiri and Tateki Horiuchi, the naval attache of the Japanese Embassy, a staff officer of the press section of the Japanese Army in China, the chief of the press section of the Japanese Fleet in China waters, president of the Resident Japanese association here, and other leading military and civilian persons; and foreign diplomatic representatives including German Ambassador Ernst von Woermann, German Minister Erich Kordt, French Ambassador Henri Cosme and Italian Ambassador Francesco Marchese Taliani de Marchio.

At the outset of the conference the Chinese delegation expressed thanks for the good offices extended to China by Japan and other friendly powers to facilitate China's recent recovery of the foreign concessions in Shanghai. Later the meeting entered into free discussion of the various suggested means for reconstruction of Shanghai, and rehabilitation of entire China.

The conference adjourned at 6 p.m.

Reich Forces Drive On Eastern Front

(Continued from Page 1)

of Bielgorod, with the German side having inflicted heavy losses on the Red army. According to reports sent from a German fighter plane unit in this sector, the same unit yesterday crushed no less than 71 Soviet tanks. And again in an area between Bielgorod and Bogodukhov the Luftwaffe smashed 49 Red tanks and some 300 railway carriages and furthermore damaged 17 Red artillery positions.

"On the other hand, a Hungarian air unit yesterday bombed the Red forces in the Chugnev sector to the southeast of Kharkov.

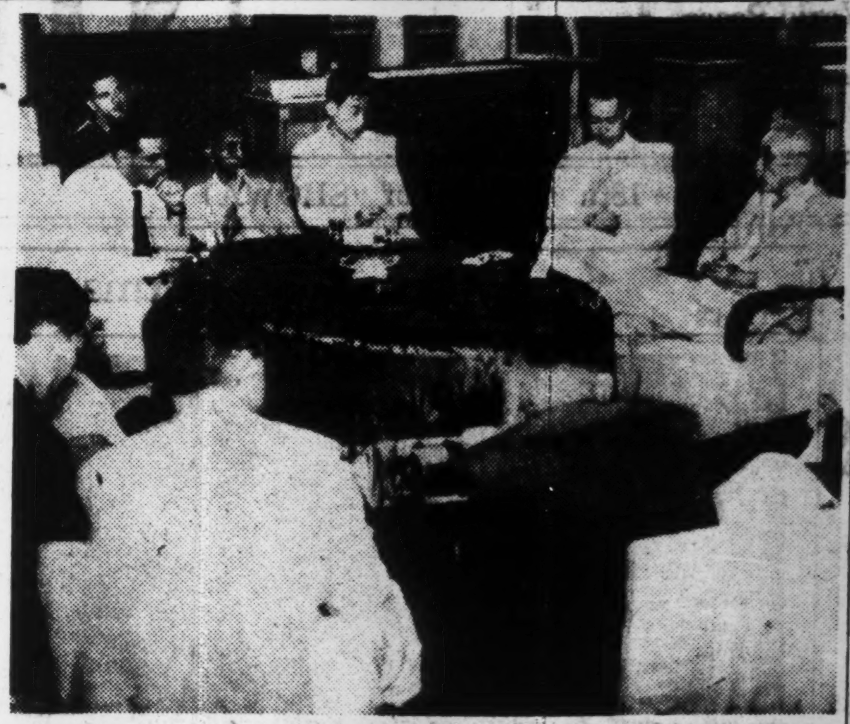
Kuban Bridgehead

"The Red forces, protected by tank units, launched concentrated attacks on the Kuban bridgehead yesterday morning, but, with 20 tanks smashed, gave up their offensive at nightfall.

"Rumanian air units bombed the Soviet infantry positions to the west of Krymskaya and scored great war results.

"The Red forces in the Vyazma section lost a total of 65 tanks in fighting yesterday. Thus the tanks the Red army lost on the entire front on August 7 and 8 number 376. Nonetheless, this forms only a part of the tremendous Soviet losses."

Sees Foreign Scribes



Governor Shigeo Odachi (extreme right) of Tokyo Metropolis speaking to foreign correspondents at a group interview held Tuesday at the Office of the Metropolitan Government in Marunouchi.

Causes Traced Of Resignation Of Mussolini

(Continued From Page 1)

reported on the political and strategic situation confronting Italy, followed by Count Grandi presenting a resolution which really brought about the political change. The Count asked the Council for signed votes on the resolution. The resolution recommended that the Head of the Government should petition the King that His Majesty should take command of the Army, Navy and Air Force as stipulated in the Constitution for the unification, independence and freedom of the Fatherland.

Passed by Majority

Count Galeazzo Ciano, Ambassador to the Vatican, Ambassador Dino Alfieri, and other former helpers of the Duce numbering 19 gave their signed votes in favor of the resolution and it was passed by an absolute majority of 19 for, 7 against and one abstention.

Two other resolutions had been submitted by the Right Wing of the Fascist Party and Secretary-General of the Party. For ten hours the three resolutions were debated. Finally at 3 a.m. the next morning with the adoption of the Grandi resolution, the counter-resolutions were withdrawn and the Fascist regime that had endured for 20 years came to an end.

King Emmanuel on the afternoon of July 25 summoned Il Duce Mussolini and suggested that he should resign in view of the nature of the resolution adopted by the Grand Council. The King then summoned Marshal Pietro Badoglio, who had been confined in the northern part of Italy, and commanded him to form a Cabinet. At 10:45 p.m. the same day Premier Mussolini resigned and Marshal Badoglio came into power. It was proclaimed that the King was now commander-in-chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force as stipulated in the Constitution. Marshal Badoglio then issued his proclamation.

When the news of the political change reached the people of Italy through the Rome Broadcasting Station, they are said to have gone wild with joy. Even through the blacked-out streets groups of jubilant citizens paraded and soon large crowds gathered in the central square of Rome. The cries of "Long live the King", "Hurrah for Italy!" "Hurrah for Badoglio!" filled the air. This enthusiastic demonstration continued till the next day.

Under the new Government, the Italian people have renewed their determination to fight on till the final victory.

486 Foe Ships Sunk By German U-Boats

(Continued from Page 1)

"In South African waters	9	(56,000)
"In American water	63	(409,000)
"In Indian waters	44	(245,000
"Total	486	(3,100,000)

"Besides, Reich U-boats sank 13 transports and inflicted heavy damages on 79 enemy merchantmen with torpedo hits.

"The above are the results scored by German underseacraft squadrons alone. The total results achieved by the Japanese, German and Italian forces are estimated at about 840 enemy merchant ships aggregating 5,000,000 tons and about 660 merchantmen damaged by torpedo hits or bombs totaling 3,330,000 tons.

"Thus, the total losses suffered by the enemy merchant marines are estimated to involve 1,518 ships aggregating 8,393,000 tons. Meanwhile, the anti-Axis ships constructed during the same period are announced by the enemy side to be 1,046 aggregating 6,900,000 tons. Even if this figure is accepted at its face value, the losses inflicted upon enemy merchant marines by Axis naval forces obviously far surpass the bottoms newly constructed."

Tokyo All Set For Air Raids, Odachi Avers

(Continued From Page 1)

interpreted to form the pivot of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

De Facto Center

"I should say," the Governor declared, "it is the de facto center and when the envisaged Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is completed, it will become a real center of that area. Being under wartime, I am not thinking of any particular measures at present. I am disinclined to indulge in post-war dreams."

Queried if the dual existence of the Municipality and the Prefectural Government was responsible for the fact that the anti-air raid measures, notably the digging of dugouts, were taken only recently, Governor Odachi declared:

"The Japanese people have a traditional conception that the land of Japan is sacred and inviolate. Accordingly they hate the idea of touching the land in anticipation of an enemy invasion. Therefore, the matter in question does not mean any particular delay.

"Of course, enemy raids must be expected in wartime and the problem was in consideration since the time of the Municipal administration and has come to be realized recently in the forms of dugouts and other precautionary measures."

One of the foreign correspondents present at the interview asked the Governor if the latter had any idea of propagating the system of Tonarigumi to other cities in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, whereupon, Mr. Odachi stated that the Tonarigumi system is functioning satisfactorily in Japan but when it comes to the question of propagating it to different races, particularly meticulous considerations must be paid.

"Especially," he explained, "the relations between the State and the public and the sentiment and sense of reliance among the people themselves, and ultimately the level of civilization of respective peoples must be taken into consideration.

Relates Shonan Experience

"While I was Mayor of the Special Shonan Municipality, I had an organization for assisting the police which is quite similar to the Tonarigumi system, organized among the citizens. As you all know, Shonan is an international city and the relations among the various races constituting the citizens are not very satisfactory. In view of such particular circumstances, I had the organization handle only simple matters such as transmitting the official instructions and defense measures. Considerably good results have been achieved by this system.

"After all, meticulous care must be taken in introducing the systems of one country to the areas where racial compostion is complicated. A definite plan cannot be forced upon them."

FUNAFUTI RAID TOLD BY SCRIBE

(Continued From Page 1)

sults achieved by the forces.

Presently I saw below a tiny island.

It was Viap Island, in the Ellice group. We were only 80 miles from Funafuti Island.

The buzzer sounded. The chief warrant officer said into my ear: "It will be just round the corner."

In saying so he smiled faintly. I tried hard to look composed, and smiled back.

Clouds were overhanging the Funafuti area. The atolls of the Ellice group had become visible.

Presently I perceived flashes across the scattered clouds. They were the flashes of the enemy's anti-aircraft guns.

We had not yet entered the bombing course. The enemy could not have suspected us.

In all probability the enemy learned of our presence through radio detectors.

The flashes came at regular intervals. By my watch it was X X minutes past X o'clock. It was already the 2nd day. We had spent a whole night in the air.

The enemy had been bombed three times on end already. It was quite conceivable that the enemy was greatly excited. It was clear that fearing an attack, it could not get to sleep.

There was an interval of clear weather. We took advantage of it to make a detour eastward.

Shortly afterward we saw shells from the enemy's anti-aircraft guns explode in the night sky. We were getting near the enemy.

Miraculously the sense of apprehension left my mind. The plane suddenly ascended sharply. The next moment it was dashing at the skies of the enemy base. Below I caught a glimpse of a runway. I became rigid, and and my tongue got parched.

The enemy's curtain of fire was hanging at a height of X X meters. In order to keep away from it we made a descent to X X meters.

Presently was were attacking, with enemy shells exploding above us. I felt as though we had been caught in a net of shells.

Chief Warrant Officer took firm hold of the bomb-release lever. His eyes were fixed on the sight.

Maneuver Plane

Flight Chief Warrant Officer K, as ordered, was maneuvering the plane which now was following the bombing course in the midst of a crossfire.

We were proceeding in formation majestically, and already predominated over the enemy.

"Ready. Fire," the command. Bombs were released. The second and third planes quickly followed.

As the bombs fell, there were terrific explosions. It was clear that powder-magazines had been hit.

Pillars of fire stood up and it looked as though the entire Funafuti group was going to be wrapped in flames. Presently the attack was over.

Our airmen had blasted the runway, store-houses, barracks, and anti-aircraft gun positions, and caused fires at five places.

Flight Second Class Warrant Officer Y, telegraphist, was busy, sending reports of the attack.

The thoughts that had tormented me at the time we departed from the base now seemed an old, old dream. I felt as light-hearted as one can hope to be.

Fascist Decree Dropped

Domei

ROME, August 9.—The Italian Department of Education issued a communique today, declaring that the school ordinance adopted by the Fascist Grand Council in February, 1939, will be abolished. According to the newspaper, Il Picolo, the ordinance had no legal authorization, and had only brought confusion into the field of education.

Chen Pu Coming Here

Domei

CANTON, August 10.—Chen Pu, editor-in-chief of the Chungshan Jihpao, was selected to represent South China at the second Greater East Asia Literary Conference which will be held from August 25 in Tokyo, the Canton branch of the Japan-China Cultural Society announced today.

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F.D.R. WANTED WAR TO CONTROL WORLD

By Becoming Dictator, Yanks Sacrificing Lives for President's Own Greed

President Franklin Roosevelt wanted the present war in order to dictate not only the affairs of the United States but also those of the whole world and by his dreams of a dictatorship, he has sent thousands of innocent American soldiers and sailors to far-away graves in foreign lands, writes Minosaku Yamamoto, an instructor of English at the Yamaguchi College of Commerce, who lived in the United States from 1903 to 1941, in an article entitled "Roosevelt, the Politician."

"Back in 1910 when Tammany was unpopular, Roosevelt set out on his career as an opportunist," Mr. Yamamoto declares, "and he was elected for the State Senator of New York through the backing of the independent Democrats, and later in the same year led a successful fight against Sheehan, Tammany candidate for United States Senator.

"During the twenties, he furthered his interests by supporting Alfred E. Smith, who was Governor of the Empire State for four terms (1919-20, 1923-28). It was Smith that urged Roosevelt to run for Governor of New York and assisted him to win his election. But when Smith's influence had declined, Roosevelt deserted him unscrupulously as if he were more a hindrance than a help to him. Smith, as shrewd a politician as Roosevelt, returned him his courtesy during the election of 1936 by rallying about conservative Jeffersonian Democrats and denouncing Roosevelt and the New Deal and supporting the Republican candidates.

F.D.R. Wins Election

"The thirties were the most eventful years to Roosevelt. The national distress and a discontent caused by the world-wide depression, which, in 1932, spread throughout the United States, had a great effect on the election held that year, and the election resulted in a Democratic landslide. Roosevelt, who headed the national ticket, was swept into the Presidency by a great majority. Immediately after his triumph, he carried his so-called New Deal policies and program "directly" to the people in a national broadcast, and stressed that nothing else but his plans could save the country from chaos. He had a Democratic majority both in the House and in the Senate. This enabled him to acquire greater powers than had ever been granted a President of the United States in time of peace. Neverthless, despite his spirited activities, his New Deal innovation and its costly experiment caused a split within the Democratic ranks, as well as in the nation at large.

"While this split was growing, Roosevelt succeeded, in 1935, in making Congress appropriate $4,000,000,000 for unemployment relief in various forms. For the expenditure of this money, the President was personally responsible. The success he had thus attained had a tremendous effect upon the election of 1936. Though the campaign of that year was extremely bitter, the election itself resulted in an overwhelming victory for Roosevelt. He carried 46 out of 48 States, representing an electoral vote of 523, as against eight for Governor Alfred Landon, the Republican candidate. His popular vote reached the record breaking total of 28,000,000 while Landon polled 17,000,000 votes.

"It has been customary with a President of the United States to avoid to run for the third term excepting in case of war. But to Roosevelt his personal ambition was more important than anything else. He wanted the third term, and on the eve of the election of 1940 his closest advisers—such as Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who happens to be a Jew (now Secretary of the Treasury)—had everything well prepared for his fight.

"In 1938, however, Right Wing Democratic Congressmen, opposing the New Deal, defeated several important measures sponsored by Roosevelt, including the bills providing for reorganization of the Supreme Court and of the Executive Department. Further, just before the election not a few prominent Democrats openly declared that they would uphold the national tradition voting against any third term candidate.

G.O.P. Choses Willkie

"So, in 1940, the Republican Party had a good chance to win. But its leaders at their national convention, divided in their opinions, simply wasted time over the question of candidate. After raising a storm in a tea-cup, they finally nominated Wendell Willkie, a lawyer whose name was nationally unknown until he was publicized by Henry L. Luce of the "Time-Fortune-Life" publication concern on the eve of the election.

"Willkie, a coarse orator who was raised in the little tomato town of Elwood, Indiana, and who had but little experience in politics, was really no match for a polished politician and an occupant of the White House for eight consecutive years. Being no less imperialistic than Colonel Frank Knox or Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Willkie intentionally avoided in his campaign speeches to touch on the opponent's sorest spot—the foreign policy. Had he had not the vote of those who believed in the national tradition, his defeat would have possibly been worse than it really was.

"Roosevelt in his speeches and writings frequently glorifies "democracy" to his political advantage, using elegant rhetorical expressions. But with Willkie's defeat, American democracy was buried alive, America was virtually placed under Rooseveltian dictatorship.

"Let me point out here one or two of the most astounding things done by Roosevelt during the past three years. He brought into his Cabinet two outstanding Republican imperialists—Knox and Stimson. In spite of the fact that Britain paid back to America not even a cent of the last World War debt, he frantically sponsored the Lend-Lease bill, and made America "an arsenal for the 'democracies'," furnishing them, as he himself puts it, "with American planes, food, tanks, ammunition, and supplies of all kinds." Evidently, Roosevelt wanted war, and he attained his objective taking advantage of the weaknesses of his countrymen.

Dragged Into War

"Seemingly, most Americans take it for granted that their country is the richest and the strongest in the world. They are very fond of being cajoled by flattery and delusive promises. In recent years they have been cajoled—splendidly—by British and Chinese propagandists in America. Nations that are efficient and progressive have never been popular in America. It was these and some other weaknesses common to the majority of the American people that Roosevelt took advantage and succeeded in dragging the United States into war.

"But, why Roosevelt wanted war? It seems there can be but one answer to this question: because he wanted the fourth term to dictate not only the affairs of America, but also the affairs of the whole world. A nation that is at war is very much like a ship that is far out in a tempestuous sea—its leader is everything to the people within. What could be more dependable than war in guaranteeing the re-election of Roosevelt in 1944? It's small wonder that Roosevelt wanted war. But whether war will enable him to pave the way to the realization of his dreams of dominating the world is a very different question. He must, by this time, have been awakened to the stern reality; he must have come to realize that before his dreams come true those millions of boys he is now sending across the ocean will be dead on the battlefield and resting eternally in various regions of the earth thousands of miles away from their home—the dead not knowing the real reason for the sacrifices of their lives.

"Franklin Delano Roosevelt, a splendid type of self-seeking politician, a man who, in the name of "democracy," labors hard against Humanity, Civilization, and God."

ANCIENT ART TREASURES AT UYENO

Imperial Household Museum Houses Historic Items Showing Cultural Development of Japanese Nation

At the Imperial Household Museum in Uyeno park, Dr. Jiro Harada recently delivered a lecture for students of the Oriental Culture Summer College. Following is the text of Dr. Harada's lecture.

It is my intention to give a brief survey of the art of Nippon by a short talk and a hasty tour through the Museum exhibits. Our survey will necessarily be cursory, yet I venture to hope that even this brief survey will help you to understand Nippon, since you will come in contact with artifacts which bear unimpeachable testimony to the ideals cherished and the achievements made by our people through their long history of twenty-six centuries.

Archaeology. Following the order of the exhibition halls in the museum, let us begin with archaeology. Among the relics of our stone age culture there exist two types of pottery; jomon and yayoi. Jomon as the characters indicate, derived its name from the characteristic design with which many of the pots are decorated "jo" meaning rope and "mon" pattern.

This type of pottery is generally greyish or greyish-brown and shows no trace of the use of a potter's wheel. Yayoi derived its name from the locality named Yayoi-zaka in Hongo Ward in Tokyo where specimens of this pottery were found in abundance. They are usually reddish-brown and bear marks of the potter's wheel. The culture represented by this type of pottery in Japan is believed to have started in northern Kyushu having probably come originally from Chosen and gradually spread southward and eastward, reaching its highest development in the central portion of Japan. Judging from the artifacts discovered, we may assume that in its further eastward course it came in contact with the culture represented by the jomon type of pottery in the eastern section of the country.

Ancient Treasures Shown

Also displayed in the archaeological section of the museum are a number of other interesting objects three of which are peculiar to the ancient culture of Japan: namely magatama, dotaku and haniwa.

(1) The magatama, or curved jewel has been found in great numbers all over Japan and in the southern part of Chosen, but not a single one so far has been discovered in northern Chosen or in China. They are made of various materials, quartz, rock crystals, agate, glass and gneiss, all of which are found in different parts of Japan, and also jade and jadeite which were formerly believed not to have been found in Japan Proper, nor in Chosen, nor in China, but only in Burma. Yet already in the stone age our people were fond of using jade magatama as personal ornaments, strange as this may appear.

For many years our scholars have believed that jade was brought from Burma in a crude state, made into the magatama and worn by our people in the stone age, as we have grindstones which are supposed to have been used in shaping them. But early this year jade was discovered in Niigata prefecture in the north disproving this theory, and jade is likely to be found elsewhere in Japan.

The interesting shape of the magatama is generally believed to have been suggested by the boar's tusk. The ancients apparently were struck by the beauty of this tusk and while they regretted the suggestion of a brutal animal, they desired to perpetuate the beauty of the form in durable materials, including various beautiful, semi-precious stones. We must also bear in mind that there is another interpretation, namely, that the form represented an embryo, emblematic of life and fertility, and that these stones were used by our people as charms.

(2) The dotaku, or bell-shaped bronze, is also peculiar to Japan, specimens being found mostly in the central portion of the country, with none so far having been excavated in Kyushu, and not a single example has been discovered either in Chosen or in China, though one similarly shaped specimen was excavated in northern Chosen a few years ago which is generally believed to be a horse-bell.

Some years ago scholars used to believe that dotaku were bronze reproductions of an ancient musical instrument constructed of bamboo, the frame being covered with hide and being struck from the outside, and that they no longer served as musical instrument when reproduced in bronze, but only as treasures. None of these bell-shaped objects bore any trace of having ever been struck either from the inside or outside.

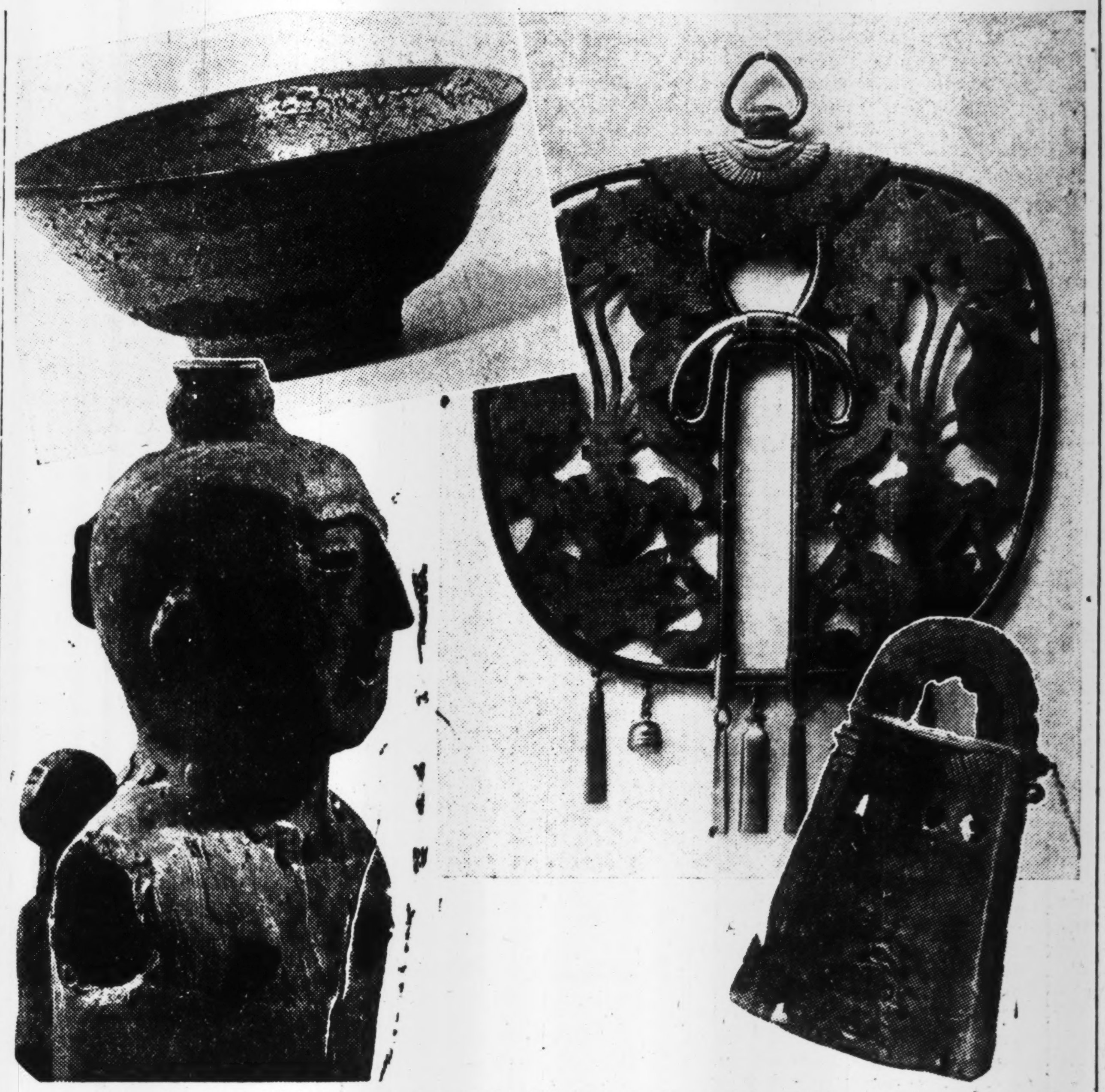
Found in Tottori

It is only within the last fifteen years or so that an example was discovered in Tottori Prefecture which contained two tongues, another in Shikoku which showed a ring attached to the top for the hanging of a tongue and a third found near Sumiyoshi which also had a ring for a tongue, thus establishing the fact that some at least were used as bells, though these exceptions are limited so far to three out of some two hundred that have already been found.

Quite a number of dotaku have been discovered in Shizuoka prefecture and all of them were found by rivers or under river beds, suggesting that they had some connection with water. They may have been connected with a primitive religion in proto-historic Japan. Some of them show interesting designs similar to those found on the ancient bronze drums discovered in the countries south of China, and reveal a highly developed stage in the art of casting.

(3) Haniwa, or terracotta mortuary figures, are also characteristically Japanese. They are different from the clay figures found in the ancient tombs of China. Chinese grave figures are found in burial chambers buried with the dead, but our haniwa were used only on the outside of burial mounds. These, with the exception of the model houses fund on top of the mound, were stuck in the ground around the base of the mound or halfway up the mound for the purpose of preserving it from erosion and also to serve as decoration. Haniwa are in various forms: as cylinders, human figures, birds, animals, shields, swords, and various other weapons and utensils.

In these extraordinary times, I am sure some of you will be interested in the kyozuka (sutra cylinders). In the 10th and 11th centuries the belief that the end of the world was close at hand was prevalent among our Buddhist believers. For the use of Maitreya, who is to come to this world some 5,670,000,000 years hence as the second saviour after everything has been destroyed, they copied Buddhist sutras, placed them in metal or ceramic cylinders and buried them underground for preservation. We have a number of such sutras well preserved to this day, and some of the cylinders are now on exhibit.



Top left: Tea bowl. Exquisite in form, color and texture this bowl is highly prized by tea devotees. Li dynasty, Chosen. Top right Keman (decorative temple hanging). Gilt bronze in design of lotus blossoms in a pair of vases. Muromachi period. Lower left: Haniwa (mortuary terracotta figure). A woman carrying a baby on back and a jar on head. Proto-historic period. Lower right: Dotaku (bell shaped bronze). With a design of flowing water. Proto-historic period.

Wearing Apparel of Past

Garments and Textile Fabrics. There is a variety of wearing apparel of the last three of four hundred years here on display, including Imperial dresses, ceremonial court dresses, some uchikake (lady's overdress put on over the head) profusely embroidered on figured silk, also an example of kosode with embroidered patterns, and linen summer garments. In addition there are several dresses used by noh drama performers. The richness and quiet beauty of these dresses reflect the deep, idealistic characteristics of the noh drama, which may be likened to the highly developed black monochrome painting of our pictorial art.

There are also wonderful silk brocade of excellent design and colouring as well as figured silks and silk gauze. These represent some of the silk fabrics dating from the 8th century preserved in the Imperial Repository called the Shosoin, a wooden building still standing as it was built about 1200 years ago. Not only is the superb workmanship of the originals marvelous, but also the great number and quantity of textile fabrics still preserved from these ancient periods. The Shosoin has an enormous number of fragments of, silk brocade, of silk dyed by various methods, and hemp fabrics, all dating from the 8th century. More than 70,000 pieces, large and small, have so for been mounted for preservation on screen panels, in albums, and on rolls or held between sheets of glass. There still remains a great mass waiting to be arranged. Is it not marvelous that so much should have been preserved, and especially in a wooden building throughout these centuries?

Works in Metal. Interesting, too, are a number of bronze mirrors and Buddhistic altar pieces and implements, such as vajras, bells, censers, ewers, decorative temple hangings, staff-heads and the like. These objects represent the spirit or the characteristic marks of the different periods in which they were produced: such as the natural simplicity of the Asuka period (552-644), the powerful lines indicating latent power of the Nara period (645-781), the refined grace of the Heian period (782-1185), the masculine vigour of the Kamakura period (1186-1333), the tendency toward over-decoration of the Muromachi period (1334-1572), and the bold and gorgeous designs of the Momoyama times (1573-1602). These different characteristics of the various ages seem to recur inevitably even in household furniture or altar utensils, as is the case in painting and sculpture.

Well-known are the artistic qualities of our armour and the wonderful workmanship shown on sword blades. Swords forged before the Keicho era (1596-1614) are designated as koto or old swords, while those made during the last 350 years or so are called shinto or new swords. These all reveal marvelous workmanship. The more we study them, the more wonderful they seem. As to the markings or mist, some are regular, others on the blades, some resemble clouds irregular, these marks being classified as of more than thirty types. The master swordsmiths have always emphasized purity and absolute cleanliness when at work. They purified themselves every morning by pouring over their heads water freshly drawn from the well before entering their workshops even on cold winter days, and they refrained from eating, or doing, anything which they deemed impure. They kept their forges sacred and invoked the aid of the gods on forging, putting their whole minds and souls into the work.

Ancient Kilns Described

Ceramics. Displayed together in one large room are the products of the different kilns of Japan Proper, of Chosen, and also of China, Annam and Thailand. Unpretencious though some of these ceramics may look, they are valued at thousands of yen, the more costly ones however not being on display. The enormous prices they demand may seem utterly incredible to many, but their doubts will be resolved when they remember that in feudal Nippon a great general often preferred a hot-water kettle of iron to the extention of his domains or willingly exchanged a castle for a tea-caddy. I recall a case in point where a single tea bowl not long ago changed hands for no less than ¥167,000. At another sale in Tokyo the enormous sum of ¥200,000 was paid for a small egg-plant shaped stoneware tea caddy not much more than three inches in height covered with a brownish glaze of varying intensity.

Sculpture. The Buddhistic figures of the Asuka and Nara periods look imposing, but only two now on display are original, the rest being reproductions. Yet there are a number of original Buddhas and different Buddhistic deities from subsequent periods, from the 9th century down. By their mudra, that is, the way they hold their hands and fingers and the objects they hold, you will be able to identify these deities. You may observe for instance the importance given to lotus blossoms in Buddhistic art. These are used for the pedestals of images, because this flower is emblematic of purity, blooming pure and unsoiled, though its roots grow in a quagmire. Kwannon (Avalokitesvara) commonly called the Goddess of Mercy, generally holds a lotus bud in one hand, with the other assisting to open the bud, or else holding an ewer containing the merciful dew so necessary to all forms of life. The bud symbolizes the human soul and the deity shows her mercy by assisting it to unfold. You will also be interested in the masks used in the noh drama. In connection with them I may mention that we still have in Japan more than 220 Gigaku masks dating from the 7th and 8th centuries. This is marvelous, as none such are now left on the Continent whence they were introduced into Japan nearly 1,300 years ago.

Paintings. We are proud of possessing excellent copied specimens of paintings from the 8th century. These include the Portrait of Shotoku Taishi in the Imperial Household Collection, the Portrait of Kichijoten in the possession of Yakushiji, the wall paintings of the main sanctuary of the Horyuji monastery which still preserves the oldest wooden buildings of the world, all of these paintings dating from the 8th century, and also the Descent of Amitabha and Bodhisattvas to Welcome a Departing Soul belonging to the Koyasan monastery and dating from the 11th century.

Original Muromachi Arts

There is also an excellent group of original paintings of the Muromachi period in black monochrome. There are also exhibited a number of folding screens and hanging scrolls by painters of a later period. There are also ukiyoye prints by Hiroshige out of his series of 100 Views of Famous Places in Yedo. These woodblock color prints came into existence some 250 years ago as an art popular with the common people. The prints in their first stage of development appeared in black monochrome, but later red was added with a brush, and finally many colors came to be used and were reproduced from the blocks as those now on display. As suggested by the name ukiyoye—pictures of the floating world—these prints generally deal with the life, manners and customs of the common people, though Hiroshige was famed for his landscapes.

Lacquere Ware. Japan may justly be proud of her exquisite works in lacquer chastely decorated with gold and silver or inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Lacquer is peculiar to East Asia and its development in the art of Japan has been especially marked.

Calligraphy. There are many calligraphic examples of different periods and rubbings from ancient Chinese stelae showing writings of the famous calligraphists of China. Examples of calligraphs by the people of Japan include the handwriting of prominent priests, persons of noble birth, men of letters and others. The Japanese have long regarded calligraphs as on an equal footing with paintings from the point of view of art. It is customary with us to mount the writing of an eminent priest, for instance, make it into a kakemono and greatly admire it on the wall of tokonoma (alcove of the guest room) in the same way as we do our great paintings. We have examples of manuscript Buddhist sutras, one of which was copied in black on paper in the 12th year of Tempyo (740), and another in gold and silver on blue paper in the 12th century. The ancient sutra always recalls to my mind of the extreme eagerness with which our ancestors sought after truth. Fully equipped bureaux were established at different temples in the 8th century for the copying of the sutras as the art of printing was not yet sufficiently advanced. We marvel at the fact that some of the sutras were copied at Nara only six months after they were translated from Sanskrit into Chinese in China and brought back by our priests who frequented the continent in search of new knowledge.

I have thus given you a very brief survey of the art of Japan and I feel certain that you will give due credit to our people for having so carefully preserved for so many centuries such a great number of ancient works of art, this preservation having been made, not unintentionally by leaving them buried underground, but intentionally by handing them down from one generation to another and keeping them so safe even in wooden houses and in a country like this of frequent earthquakes and fires.

A further study of our art treasures will convince anyone that we have preserved, not only the things we ourselves have produced, but those we have introduced from other countries, examples of some of which no longer exist in the land of their origin. Japan has been able to let her art and culture develop steadily, uninterruptedly and to a marvelous degree, especially since the official introduction of Buddhism from Chosen in 552. In time you will realize that this country is a great reservoir of the art and culture of the races now included in the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. And you will justly feel the oneness of us all in the spirit underlying our art and culture, and yet you will realize at the same time that there is something lofty, something fundamentally Japanese, in the ideals permeating through our art and culture.

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NIPPON FOLKSONGS FORM DRAMA THEME

Colorful Musical Play Stressing Amity Among East Asia Nation Given at Takarazuka

Under a canopy of twinkling stars, red cloth flutters against blue as two dolls swing gently in the late evening breeze. They are fine-weather talismen, hung on the roof-top by two small boys. Tomorrow their father will be home from the front, so every endeavor has been made to insure fine weather.

In blissful anticipation the boys go off to bed, to immediately enter the Land of Dreams. And around their dream is woven the theme of amity among all nations of Greater East Asia, charmingly unfolded in a play entitled "Children of the Sun" on this month's program at the Tokyo Takarazuka Theater.

Miraculously the two talismen have been transformed into a group of bobbing, gyrating figures, who assure the round-eyed boys that their dancing will bring fine weather on the morrow. The Queen of Stars with her retinue float onto the scene, and she also assures the brothers that the day will be fine. Moreover, she tells the awestruck boys, she is sending them on a journey to meet the heroes of their folklore—Momotaro, symbolic of bravery, and Urashima Taro, symbolic of consideration and kindness.

Boys on Journey

The delighted boys set off, escorted part of the way by a group of small stars. They traverse the Milky Way, and reach the Land of the Moon. Here they are given a royal reception, and are further sped on their way. Hand in hand they walk along, and come upon a lovely garden. The cavortings of a butterfly attract their attention, and forgetting all else for the moment they begin an intent chase.

Dusk overtakes the two small boys, now thoroughly tired and rather frightened. Big Brother tries to reassure Little Brother, who has begun to whimper, but he himself is feeling small and lost, here in the middle of the woods.

Suddenly little lanterns flicker in the distance, and a host of fireflies come to their rescue. The party nears Momotaro's home, whereupon the polite fireflies bid good-bye to the little travellers from the Land of the Sun.

Their old friend the Butterfly suddenly appears, and draws a sigh of relief at sight of them. He points out to them Momotaro's house. The boys exclaim is scornful surprise at its humble aspect, to be chided by the Butterfly for their unworthy spirit and attitude.

Grandfather and Grandmother come out to clean up their yard, and are overwhelmed by the two boys' eager request to see Momotaro. Momotaro, the old people explain, no longer lives with them. He has returned to his rightful home in the Land of the Sun. In fact, they continue, Momotaro is no longer represented by one small boy, but by all the boys in the Land of the Sun. These two little visitors too, gently state that old folks, must grow up to be brave and strong like Momotaro.

Home of Urashima

Led by a turtle which comes to meet them, the two boys make their leisurely way to the home of Urashima Taro, there to be greeted by the old man himself. All together they proceed to Ryugu, the land of peace and goodwill many fathoms under the sea.

The Princess is delightedly surprised at the two little visitors, and to see again her old friend, Urashima Taro, befriender of the persecuted. A wonderful dance is staged for their benefit in which all the fair inhabitants of Ryugu take part. The boys gaze spellbound at the magnificent display, as Thai dancers give way to the graceful movements of the girls of Burma.

As the dance draws to a spectacular close, with all the people of Ryugu participating, a faint tinge of gold in the eastern sky heralds the arrival of dawn.

The little boys bid the Princess and all the inhabitants of Ryugu a grateful farewell, and return to the Land of the Sun. With the break of dawn the two boys wake up, to find that the day promises to be all they had hoped for. In addition, now they have something wonderful to relate to their ftaher, for they both have dreamed a glorious dream of the brave and friendly people of their folklore.

In addition the Takarazuka Girls' Revue troupe offers this month two other plays: "Warriors Behind the Gun" featuring the life of young men in munitions factories and "Suho Otoshi," a musical drama adapted from a Noh play.

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Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

'QUARANTINE F.D.R.', URGES SPOKESMAN

U.S. President and Churchill Harmful to 20th Century Society, Says Hirota

Shanghai Evening Post

Yoji Hirota, spokesman of the Shanghai Japanese Embassy Office cited three recent events—the statement by Winston Churchill and Clement Attlee in the House of Commons renouncing the spirit of the Atlantic Charter, the labor troubles in the United States, and the bombing of Rome by American planes—at the regular foreign press conference recently to emphasize Allied, and especially, the American program of post-war world domination which, he pointed out, would endanger the peace and security of the Allied nations and the American people themselves, as well as the Axis Powers.

Behind these schemes, clouded skillfully by propaganda under the cloak of fighting for democracy and freedom, humanity and civilization the spokesman saw the menacing figure of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the small plutocratic clique that surrounds him. Turning against the American President, the very threat he had used against Japan in his speech of June 1937, the spokesman urged that the American leader be "quarantined."

These three developments that have come within the last few months cast serious doubt upon the war aims of the Allied nations, Mr. Hirota declared. The anti-Axis forces are not fighting for any of the idealistic slogans they have been casting about so freely, but against them instead.

Harmful to Society

"Britain and the United States are the enemies of the Axis," the spokesman emphasized. "We believe that they are harmful to the civilized society of the 20th century."

Referring to the statements made by the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of Britain in the House of Commons, the spokesman stated that this was a warning to all the small nations of Europe, and the major members of the Allied camp as well.

The statements to which Mr. Hirota referred applied principally to Poland. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Attlee, in answer to interpellations, said that the Allied nations could not necessarily guarantee the freedom of the small nations depending upon circumstances. Mr. Attlee, who quoted excerpts from the Atlantic Charter, was especially clear-cut on this point. These words, the spokesman commented, constituted a clear renunciation of the pledges made by Britain and the United States in the Atlantic Charter. The reason advanced for this stand by the two British leaders was that the Atlantic Charter had not been recognized by the United States Congress.

Specter of U.S. Hopes

Delving still further into the ramifications behind these words, the spokesman saw the specter of American hopes for world domination assuming tangible shape. The statements showed that even if the Allies should gain some advantages in this war, they stand to lose them to the United States—Britain as well as the smaller nations of Europe, the spokesman commented. Britain, he added, is likely to be relegated to the position of a colony of the United States in the post-war structure. She will be used as a field for America's capitalistic operations.

Mr. Hirota cited the attitude of the Roosevelt administration toward India, Arabia, French North Africa, the Philippines, and in the Orient to substantiate the fact that it is fighting for its own profit, not for democracy, or any of the freedoms of which it talks.

Promises Unfulfilled

In India, he pointed out, the United States is in a position to get freedom for the enslaved people and thus carry out her words, but she has not yet taken advantage of that opportunity.

In the Philippines, he pointed out, America has never fulfilled her promises of independence to the native inhabitants. Congress passed the Tydings-McDuffie Act in 1934, promising freedom for the archipelago, but its provisions had not been fulfilled at the time of the War of Greater East Asia.

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Asiatics Must Utilize Resources Found in E. Asia for Own Welfare

Japan's Guiding Economic Principle Based on It, States Spokesman; Attacks Greedy Policy of Enemy in Stealing Profits Made Here

Shanghai Evening Post

The principle resources of East Asia produced by the labor of the East Asiatic people must be utilized for their welfare was emphasized recently by Yoji Hirota, Spokesman of the Shanghai Japanese Embassy Office, as the central theme and goal of the economic structure planned for East Asia by Japan. He qualified his statement by adding that this, fundamentally speaking, is Japan's guiding economic principle in these vast regions.

The spokesman indicated that clarification of this cardinal point of Japan's broad economic program is necessary in order to clear up any misconceptions created in the minds of those who misconstrued statements made recently on Japan's new China policy as emphasizing free trade and greater economic movement and collaboration between China and Japan as the principal goals of Japan. Her field of vision, he pointed out, is much broader than that.

In his statement, made at the weekly conference with the Chinese press at the Palace Hotel, the spokesman stated that two conditions are necessary, however, to carry out this principle and make it successful. The first, he said, is the building up of East Asia's military power in order that the vast resources of Asia may be protected for its people. The people of East Asia, he declared, must have adequate arms to protect these resources against England, the United States and neighboring nations. They need the heavy industries and resources which are inextricably bound up with military power.

The second condition, the spokesman continued, is a revolution in economic theory to scuttle the prevailing Anglo-Saxon school of economic thought founded upon gold and the principle of individual profit.

Principal Point

East Asia must set up its own economy based upon its own economic principles, the Embassy spokesman stated. As one of the principal points in this East Asiatic economy, the spokesman suggested the permanent abolishment of the gold standard and the operation of a controlled currency.

Fundamentally, he added, it must be based upon the public interests of society at large as opposed to the Anglo-Saxon principle that an individual working for his own interests is working in the interests of society.

As outstanding exponents of the Anglo-Saxon group of economic thought, the spokesman mentioned John Stuart Mill, the late John Maynard Keynes, Sir Frederick Leithe-Ross, head of the British financial mission to China in 1935-36, and United States Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

First Step Emphasized

The spokesman emphasized that the driving out of Anglo-American-Dutch economy and political influence from East Asia is the first step toward the new order in East Asia. He said that this economic independence is necessary to the construction of a collective bloc of Asiatic nations.

It was the school of economic thought fostered in Britain and the United States that impoverished East Asia of all its resources, Mr. Hirota stressed. The British, American and Dutch, under their economic policy which stressed profits for the individual, utilized the labor of the East Asiatics to draw the resources of East Asia out of its bowels and ship them home. It means in another sense, the spokesman pointed out, that the high standard of living of which Britain and the United States are so proud was built up on the poverty of the people of East Asia on whose interests they trampled.

Various Examples Cited

As examples, he pointed to the export surpluses which the Netherlands shipped out of the Netherlands East Indies every year. He pointed also to the silk of China and Japan of which 95 per cent went to the United States. He cited the restrictions upon rubber production placed by Britain and the Netherlands upon the rubber-growing regions of South Pacific which produce 90 per cent of the world's rubber supply, and restrictions upon oil in that same area where the oil output monopolized by Britain and the Netherlands was utilized to keep the people of that area under subjugation.

Japan realized that the resources of East Asia must be employed to enrich the people living in East Asia, Mr. Hirota stated. Out of that realization, Japan brought diplomatic pressure to bear to ask for three things, free immigration, free trade and the equitable distribution of resources in East Asia. She was defeated in this. The United States applied military pressure, Japan answered in kind, and the War of Greater East Asia was the result.

SHANGHAI TO UNIFY ECONOMIC CONTROL

Reorganization on Wartime Basis Seen by Retrocession of Settlement

Shanghai Evening Post

The return of the International Settlement in Shanghai to the National Government will result in the complete unification of economic control at the hands of the Shanghai Special Municipality, and will also result in the firm consolidation of the economic structure of the National Government, declared Noboru Inagaki, Commissioner of the Commodity Control Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Expressing regret over the past incompetancies of the Municipal Council regarding the control of prices and various other control measures, Commissioner Inagaki voiced the hope that the National Government would "do a better job," consolidate the economic structure of the city and promote the welfare of the people. "A power stronger than that of the Municipal Council will have to be exerted to control the economic system of Shanghai, and it is hoped that the National Government will successfully accomplish this task," he declared.

Abnormal Prosperity

"Now is the time for the Settlement's erstwhile semi-laissez-faire economic system to be completely reorganized for a firm wartime structure. Abnormal and one-sided prosperity enjoyed by merchants who benefit from the war should not be allowed," he continued.

Pointing to the new development of relations between the Shanghai Special Municipality and the All-China Commercial Control General Association as the result of the retrocession, the Commissioner asserted that without the support and aegis of the Shanghai Special Municipality, it would be quite clear that the economic control measures to be taken by the Association would not bear fruits, and expressed the hope that solid unity between the two authorities will be achieved.

Paving The Way

The return of the Settlement would not possibly give any inconveniencies to the citizens, he stated. It would rather pave the way for the smooth settlement of such problems as foodstuffs, price control, and distribution of commodities for civilian consumption.

He concluded that the essential thing would be the sincere and complete grasp of the current war situation by Government officials, who should think of public interests before their own in order to bring about a "bright Shanghai."

IMPROVED METHOD IN FISHING PLANNED

Kelantan to Establish Consultation Offices to Give Advice to Fishermen

Syonan Sinbun

KOTA BHARU.—In order to improve the rather primitive method of fishing now in use, the Kelantan Government has decided to divide the coastal sectors of the State into three zones and establish "fishery consultation offices" at three places, namely, Tumpat, Semerak and Bachok.

With the appointment of six Japanese directors to give guidance and advice, the new consultation offices will give advice to 6,000 fishermen on improved methods of fishing and on ways to replenish fishing-tackle.

The Kelantan Government ever since its establishment has been fostering fishery, the State's leading industry, and the new reforms are expected to improve the earnings of the fishermen and generally stabilize the industry.

All Races Equal

TAIPING.—In the course of his speech at the public dinner given in his honor by the different communities of Taiping, Governor Naokata Kawamura advised Japanese officials and heads of Japanese companies to treat all local inhabitants alike irrespective of race or creed, and to do their utmost to increase production.

Representing the Japanese community, S. Hara assured the Governor that they would do their best to cooperate with the Government to further develop commerce and industry as well as to increase production.

To Aid Farmers

IPOH.—An assurance that the Government was prepared to give out land to the public for cultivation of foodstuffs was made by the Governor of Perak in an address to Seityo officials, and representatives of the various communities.

The total acreage under padi in Perak, the Governor revealed, was 120,000 acres and with proper methods and care, this area should be able to feed 1,000,000 people.

The Governor also revealed that the Government is now aiming at increasing literacy among the people in the province by extending educational facilities.

Food Drive Pushed

TAPING.—Enquiries from the District Forest Office here, reveal that approximately 1,208 acres of forest reserve have been taken up by the people for the cultivation of foodstuffs. This is an indication of the keen enthusiasm of the people to support the Japanese Government in the attainment of self-sufficiency. Another 500 acres of forest reserve are under survey for cultivation.

Encourages Pig Raising

The officials of the Shonan Tokubetsu-si have decided to encourage the people within the city to raise pigs as their subsidiary work, thus contributing toward self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and simultaneously, exterminating mosquitoes that carry malarial germs.

It has been generally considered that Shonan-to was unfit for pig raising, but contrary to this belief, satisfactory results were obtained at the local hospital where approximately 20 pigs were raised experimentally since the beginning of May to maintain nutrition among patients.

The result was that not only did the pigs grow satisfactorily, but it was also discovered that the larva of mosquito-carrying malaria germs can be exterminated eventually by the filthy water caused by pig-raising.

Malang Chinese Donate

DJAKARTA.—It is learned that the Chinese in Malang, meeting here recently decided to contribute 200,000 guilders to the Military Administration for the construction of warplanes.

The Governor of Malang Province, expressing thanks for the donation, expressed the hope that the Chinese community in Java would cooperate fully with the other residents in contributing to the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

To Fight Malaria

MACASSAR.—Six malaria experts comprising three Japanese and three local men will be dispatched shortly to the central part of Celebes to fight the scourge.

The six leaders, it is understood, will stay in the interior for a month and initiate measures for preventing the breeding of malarial mosquitoes. These will include reclamation of marshes, the habitation of these insects, and provision of quinine injections to the afflicted persons.

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Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

The first performance of the Toho Gekidan, organized by Joji Oka and Miss Fukuko Sayo, will be given at the Yurakuza next month. The program includes two plays, both of which will be premiere productions. According to an advance notice, a drama entitled "Mr. and Mrs. Bose," dealing with the eventful life of Ras Behari Bose and his wife, will feature the program. It is the latest work from the pen of Hideji Hojo. The other offering is Kazuo Kikuda's "Wings of the Rainbow," the theme of which is based on the activities of young airmen.

The Inouye damatic school will play at the Meijiza next month. The program is now being arranged by the Shochiku Theatrical Company.

All members of the Moon Troupe of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company will make a stand at their own theater, the Takarazuka Gekijo near Hibiya Park, next month.

According to an unofficial investigation, Japanese motion pictures released after April this year, including those scheduled to be shown by the end of September, total 27 while imported films released on local screen total three.

"The Plane Hops Off for the South," a dramatic feature by the Shochiku, has been decided as the first national film of the year sponsored by the Board of Information.

Cultural features produced up to the end of July, which have been approved by the Education Ministry, aggregated 61. Scripts now being examined at the film censorship bureau prior to their production include "New Native Land," "War of Foodstuffs," and "Wooden Ships."

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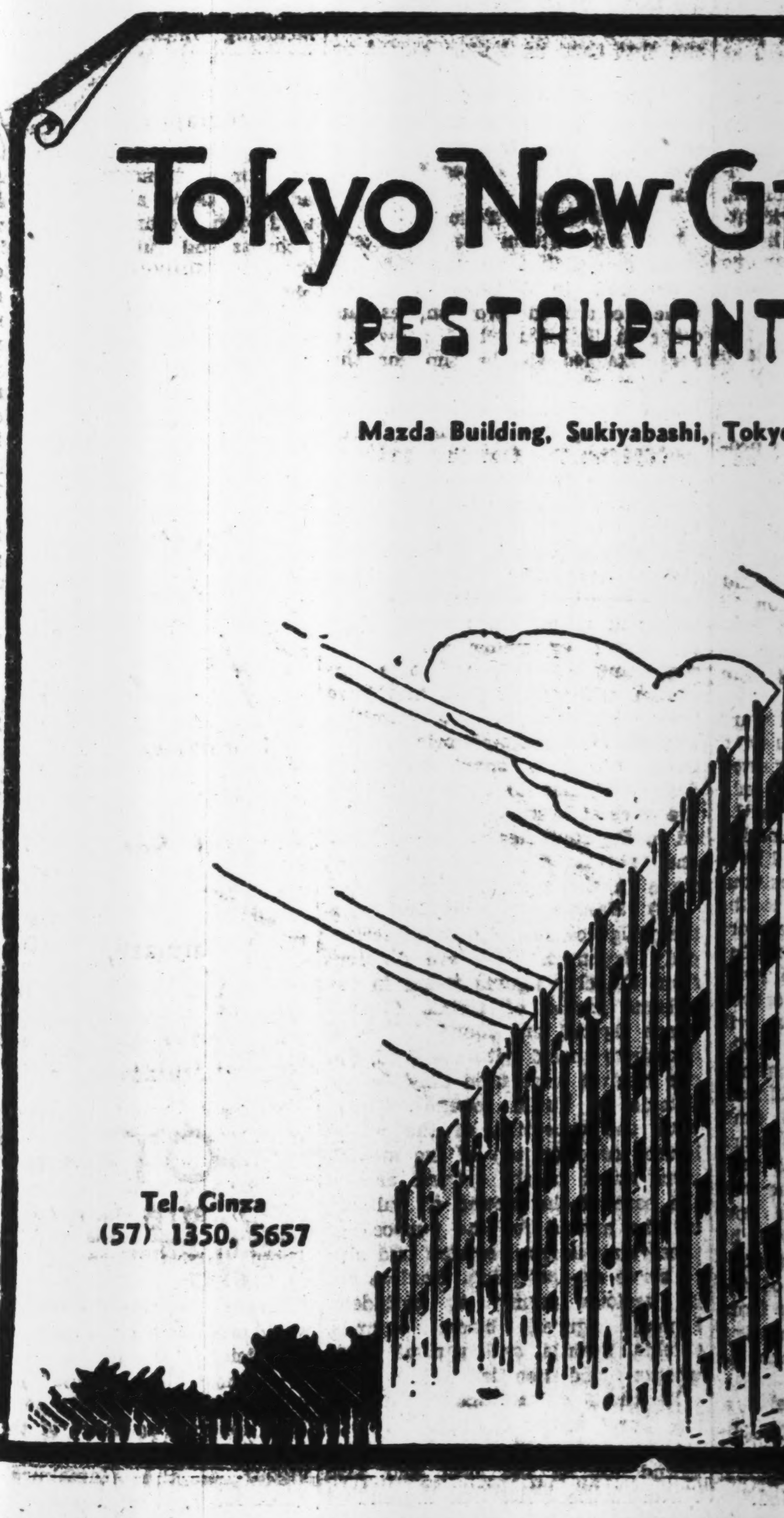
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The Vendetta of Ako
EIJI YOSHIKAWA

The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

TRANSLATED BY TSUNEO TOMONAGA

Chapter 36
Greeting the End

Oh, Master Deneimon. Come in, come in. We are glad to see you."

"But you are going to sleep."

"Not yet. Although the others are in bed, their eyes are open. There is something we would like to show you."

"Oh, is that so? What is it?"

"It won't be long before we depart from this world. Before we go, we would like to entertain you, for we have nothing to give you, as some sign of our appreciation of your kindness to us."

Sukeimon brought a screen, and after rigging it up, he and Kanroku sat down behind it and began to imitate the sounds of a samisen. Sezaemon, with a serious face, stood before the screen, and started to dance.

The two musicians had not concealed themselves completely, and their buttocks protruded from both sides of the screen. Sezaemon had hairy shins, and the sight of him trying to dance like a professional was amusing. Somebody stifled a laugh inside his quilts, but the next moment all of them burst out laughing.

Deneimon held his sides, his body rocking with merriment, but the tears were rolling down his cheeks.

"Master Deneimon," called out Juroza, wishing to get his own back for last night's incident, "tell those grown-ups to stop fooling and get to bed. You must burn moxa on their hands tomorrow."

"Yes. I'll remember that. But don't you think some of them might tell what you talked in your sleep the other night?"

"Eh? Are you still talking of that. . . .?" Juroza hid his head under his quilt.

"Ha, ha ha! Well, good-night, all of you."

"Good-night."

"Master Deneimon, good-night. . . ."

Each of them wished Deneimon good-night.

The lights went out, and presently all of them were fast asleep.

Chapter 37
Unto Eternity

Deneimon felt very tired. He was riding home, intending to get some sleep. It was the 4th of February, but no official notice had come from the Bakufu yet.

"I wonder why I'm so tired," he muttered to himself. "Yesterday I was all right."

The townsmen were still ignorant of the fact that the Bakufu had passed sentence on the Ako ronin. To Deneimon, who knew that the end had come for the comrades, the bright February afternoon seemed to hold something dark and ominous in store for him.

He jogged on his horse until he could see the roof of his house, which was near Kyobashi. Suddenly the sound of galloping hoofs fell on his ears.

Deneimon started, and turned his head. Hayashi Heiroku, a fellow-retainer of the Hosokawa clan, galloped up to him.

"Master Denei! Go back at once! The Bakufu messengers have arrived!"

"Eh? Already?"

"They have come at last. Master Araki Juzaemon, the Superintendent; Hisanaga Naiki, the Inspector; and thirteen others. They arrived at the mansion at 2 p.m., and are in the officials' room."

"So it is today! Today!"

They rode back swiftly to the mansion.

Deneimon, his mind in a daze, rushed inside.

The seventeen ronin had finished their breakfast, and were putting on the ceremonial dresses presented to them by Lord Hosokawa. The garments, the "kamishimo," the socks, the sashes—everything was white.

Deneimon jerked himself back, and walked up and down the corridor between the officials' room and the ronin's room.

"Pull yourself together!" he scolded himself, and going to his room, swallowed some water.

The seppuku of the seventeen men had to be over before evening. Lord Hosokawa was in the large library which overlooked the garden—that was where the ronin were to dispatch themselves. White screens were rigged up in the garden. Deneimon turned his face away, unable to look at them.

The attendants announced that the preparations were complete. Deneimon glanced towards the hall, and held his breath. The seventeen men, each clad in his seppuku garments of pure white, were lined up in a row, facing the garden. They were calm and composed.

The ronin saw Deneimon, but they did not move. Only their eyes flashed their farewells towards him. Deneimon felt his vision growing dim.

"Master Denei," said one of the ronin suddenly. "Today you have forgotten to bring us our tobacco."

The attendants who were near suddenly jumped into activity. A tobacco tray was brought to the ronin.

"Be a good boy, and grow up into a good man," said Hara Scemon to the boy who brought the tobacco tray. The boy retired weeping.

Paper and writing utensils were brought. Some of them wrote farewell verses or phrases.

Deneimon got a grip on himself at last, and exchanged a few words with the comrades. He spoke to Kuranosuke for the last time.

The time came. The Bakufu messengers and the inspectors grew tense. The whole mansion was as silent as a temple in the dead of night. Deneimon could hear the beating of his own heart.

"Master Oishi Kuranosuke, this way. . . !" said the inspector.

Kuranosuke stood up composedly, and stepped down into the garden.

He took his assigned position, and bowed politely towards Lord Hosokawa and the Bakufu messengers. The shadow of his white clad figure merged into the shadow of the white screen.

Suddenly there was a soft, sharp sound. Deneimon felt the sound rip into his very vitals.

Swish! The seppuku attendant's sword flashed through the air, and the onlookers suddenly went pale as death.

"Master Kuranosuke's dispatch is over. Master Yoshida Chuzaemon, this way." The inspector's voice was dry.

One by one the names were called out. Deneimon saw Oishi Sezaemon, who had danced so funnily last night for him, and Isogai Jurozaemon, so young and handsome.

The shades of evening were beginning to fall on the garden. The fading sunlight filtered through the leaves and branches, casting blood-red patterns on the ground.

Deneimon felt an unaccountable ache in his head, and he hardly knew whether he was human or not.

After a while Deneimon went to the room which the ronin had lately occupied, and began to arrange their clothing, putting numbers to them, in preparation for sending them to the relatives of the dead men.

He recognized the garments which Juroza had worn. He had no need to fold them, for they were already neatly folded.

"He was so young," he muttered to himself and pressed his face to the clothing. It seemed to him that they were still warm.

Suddenly something fell out of the sleeve.

". . . . . . .?"

Deneimon picked it up. It was a little bundle of antique silk crepe, pink colored. Deneimon unrolled the little square of silk, and a small article appeared—a strumming nail for a "koto."

"I wonder. . .If the owner of this strumming nail. . . ."

Deneimon thought of the woman he had thrice caught loitering outside the gate of the mansion.

"A great pity. . . ."

He realized now that Gengoemon's jest about hearing Juroza talk in his sleep had not been altogether in fun.

Dusk was creeping upon the garden outside. Juroza was no longer there. He was no longer in this world. He had gone, taking his heart's secret with him.

"Just like Juroza. . ." thought Deneimon, and recalled a verse he had read somewhere:

> The greatest love is a silent love
> And the fragrance of a warriors love
> Is fainter far than a desert flower's.

Deneimon sighed. Even in love, a samurai had his code. Juroza's love was a flower growing by the roadside of Bushido. But like a rare and lovely flower, it grew high above men's heads.

Outside, dusk had fallen. The February stars twinkled down on the peaceful garden. A gentle breeze was blowing, wafting the scent of the flowers hitherto and thither.

Kuranosuke must be content now. At the same time that the white screens were being removed from the garden of the Hosokawa mansion, identical white screens were being folded into six in the gardens of the Mori, Matsudaira and Mizuno mansions.

It was a sunny splendid day when the comrades had left this world. Their death had been nothing more than the door to everlasting life.

The End

Our Struggles

(Continued From Page 6)

Pact, was to the effect that the Mahatma was to devote himself to the Khadi Campaign, while the Swarajists were to be in charge of the political campaign. In order to carry on his work without any interference on the part of the Congress or the Swaraj Party, the Mahatma was empowered to organize an autonomous body to be called the All-India Spinners' Association. This body was to have its own funds and its own Secretariat.

The Swaraj Party, on the other hand, was to carry on its work as an autonomous body independently of the Congress and to have its own Secretariat. The alliance thus struck between the Mahatma and the Swaraj Party soon ripened into friendship as a result of conciliatory statements made by the former from time to time. On one occasion, for instance, he said in his characteristic style, "My political conscience is in the keeping of the Swarajists." On another occasion he is reported to have remarked: "I shall cling to the Swaraj Party as a child clings to its mother."

Conference Called

After establishing peace within the Congress camp through his understanding with the Swaraj Party, the Mahatma turned to another acute problem. Since 1923, Hindu-Moslem dissensions had appeared in different parts of India and Mahatma Gandhi was far-sighted enough to realize that if the evil was not nipped in the bud, it would soon grow into a national calamity. The communal storm might not break while the Swarajist Campaign, supported by both Hindus and Moslems, was in full swing—but the moment there was a lull in the campaign, the evil was sure to rear its head.

So in September, 1924, at his instance, a Unity Conference was convened at Delhi.

The Conference was a successful one. A formula was devised for promoting unity between the different communities in India and a Conciliation Board of fifteen members was set up which was to intervene whenever and wherever any communal trouble arose.

In spite of the success of the Unity Conference, practical results did not follow. In March 1924, Mustapha Kemal Pasha took the extraordinary step of abolishing the Khalifate altogether. Those Moslems who had been drawn towards the Indian National Congress owing to the desire to secure support for the Khilafat Campaign, no longer felt any urge to remain friendly towards the Congress. This Khilafat Committees themselves went out of existence in most parts of India and many of the erstwhile members of those organizations were absorbed into reactionary mushroom organizations. About this time the All-India Moslem League came back to life again. This body had been the premier organization for Moslems in India till 1920. Since that year it had been practically replaced by the All-India Khilafat Committee which had succeeded in drawing most of the active elements among the Indian Moslems.

The abolition of the Khalifate by the Turks themselves, struck at the root of the Khilafate Committees in India and indirectly helped the revival of the All-India Moslem League. In December 1924, when the All-India Moslem League met once again, the Khilafatists were defeated for the first time since 1920. The newly-revived All-India Moslem League, as we shall see later, became more sectarian and reactionary than it had been prior to 1920.

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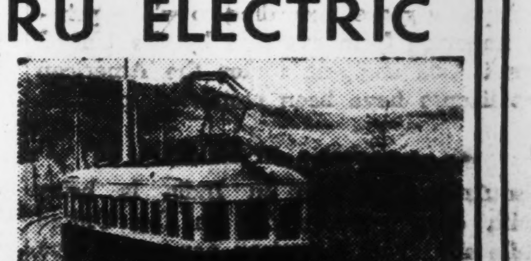

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1943

The American Government's Untenable Position

All is not well on the American front. Among the many troubles besetting the United States is the unseemly quarrel between "Big "Business" and "Little Business" which has been going on without abatement since the beginning of the war. As can easily be imagined, the bone of contention is the division of the spoils, the "spoils" being the lucrative government orders for war materials. In this bitter quarrel, the government has found itself in a most compromising position; how compromising, one can judge from the embarrassed squirmings of the authorities.

For instance Donald Nelson, Director of War Production, has found it necessary to make an elaborate apologia for the government practice of using so-called "dollar-a-year men", high-ranking business executives who have volunteered to serve in the Office of Production Management for the duration of the war at the nominal salary of one dollar a year. Obviously men who can afford to contribute their services for such a mere token renumeration must be men of great wealth, and obviously such wealthy men represent the great capitalistic interests to the disadvantage of the smaller business concerns which are not thus represented in the government. At least, so the suspicious little business men fear, and apparently with good reason.

Nelson has therefore had to go to great pains in attempting to explain that war production could not possibly be maintained without utilizing the services of these wealthy volunteers, that they have been appointed only as the last extremity in cases where no other persons of equal ability could be found elsewhere, that thorough investigations were always made to assure the honesty of the appointees, and that these men were never allowed to have any voice in decisions concerning contracts involving companies with which they were personally connected.

To allay the suspicions of the smaller business interests, the government has also been forced to go the extent of establishing a Special Small Business Committee in the House of Representatives, of organizing a Division of Small Business Production within the War Production Board to "protect" the interests of the small and medium manufacturers, of lending the small manufacturers 100,000,000 dollars through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to help them organize themselves to bid for a larger share of the government contracts, of establishing a Contract Review Branch within the Purchase Division of the War Production Board to check on the honesty of the contracts awarded, and of instituting still another check on the honesty of the contracts through a committee formed under a Presidential Order and composed of representatives of the army and navy, War Production Board, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Yet, despite all these gestures of government impartiality and concern for the rights of the small man, the facts show that in February 1942, out of the 184,230 manufacturers in the United States, just 56 of them monopolized 75 per cent of all the government contracts, about 6,000 others shared the remaining 25 per cent, while more than 178,000 manufacturers got nothing at all. After a year of agitation on the part of the neglected majority of manufacturers and after more flourishes and gestures on the part of the government, it was revealed in the magazine Nation of February 20, 1943, that twenty large companies still monopolized almost half of all the government contracts for war materials.

And so the quarrel still goes merrily on, to the eternal disunity and confusion of the American nation.

From the facts in the case, it is apparent that for all the efforts of the United States Government to disguise its true colors, it is definitely on the side of "Big Business". It is pretty obvious that the United States is thoroughly dominated by the great capitalistic interests, as evidenced by the fact that it is Bethlehem Steel, U.S. Steel, General Motors, General Electric, Ford, Du Pont, and others of their ilk who get the bulk of the lucrative government contracts. No wonder the uninfluential classes which are discriminated against show so little hesitation about resorting to attacks and sabotage against the powers that be! How can there be patriotic unity when the government is so obviously in league with special interests!

Despite all the pretensions of the authorities and the propagandists, the fact remains that there is no real democracy, either political or economic, in the United States. Just as in the international sphere the United States really stands for reactionary imperialism while mouthing pretensions of freedom and justice, so in the domestic sphere likewise the United States stands for the reactionary domination of the great capitalists. Why should the small man sacrifice his all to fight for such a government? Why should he not haggle to get whatever share he can of the profits to be squeezed out of the government's conduct of the war?

Hence the attempts of the smaller business interests to cut into a share of the contracts which bigger interests try to monopolize. Hence the strikes of the workers to get their share of the war profits. Hence the strenuous lobbying of the farm interests for more and more government subsidies for agricultural production. War is a racket for all the special interest groups in the United States, and the only innocent victims are the helpless boys drafted to be butchered in the jungles of the South Pacific islands. The quarrel between "Big Business" and "Little Business" and the embarrassed maneuvering of the government which has been caught in the cross-fire only serve to emphasize more than ever the untenable moral position of a country which pretends to stand for liberalism and democracy while actually serving the forces of reaction and selfishness.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken . . . . .

Our thoughts naturally move in their surrounding element of man's mind, like birds in the air. This sky of mind is perpetually troubled by contrary wind-currents, by doubts and denials, by levity and pride; it is obscured by the dust and smoke of the busy world. Our spiritual wings require spontaneity of speed, grace of perfect movement; but when they are constantly buffeted by noisy gusts from all sides it makes us too conscious of our limitations, and consequently that self-abandonment becomes difficult which is necessary for our communion with the Infinite. And yet the task has to be done and the most difficult path taken for the highest attainment of life. The great teachers have ever won that infinity of solitude needed for soul's meeting with her God, through the crowd and for the crowd themselves. In the lives of these men we witness the proof of our own limitless power, and the faith that we thus gain gives freedom to our aspiration in the face of adversity.

A Year Ago Today

August 11, 1942

The wholesale arrest by British authorities of leaders of the All-India National Congress Party was denounced by Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, as a most foolish and stupid act, which, failing to realize the nature of the present independence movement in India, has demonstrated its characteristic stupidity by believing it can still crush and terminate the movement by its traditional suppression by force.

* * *

Anti-British uprisings in India are growing larger in scale and serious in nature with the excited Indian nationals demonstrating in the face of rifle bullets. Business at Bombay is virtually at a standstill, and more than 18 cotton mills are closed, and there are indications that workers will go on strike at Ahmedabad, well-known center of textile industry.

* * *

Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia has held a lengthy conference with leading State and naval authorities on matters concerning the situation in the Pacific. The conference supposedly dealt with the serious situation confronting Australia due to the defeats suffered by the anti-Axis fleet in the Battle of the Solomons.

* * *

In a radio appeal to the American masses for the smooth supply of aid-Chungking materials from the United States, the Chungking Ambassador to Washington voiced the complaint that the amount of arms and other war materials supplied to Chungking by remnant supply-routes as well as by air is only one-tenth of the supplies made via the Burma route in the past.

* * *

To cope with the further increasing scarcity of bottoms parallel with the progress of the war, the United States Government has strengthened restrictions over imports through adoption of a priority system for shipping space, according to which principal items imported from overseas by the United States or anti-Axis shipping under the American Government license have been restricted to about 500 items.

* * *

The disquieting situation in India is being watched with deep apprehension in the United States. While almost all American papers approve the firm attitude maintained by the British authorities toward the Indian National Congress Party, some journals are inclined to reproach Britain for calelessness and imprudence on the ground that the steps taken by them started the Indian disobedience movement.

The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
The Syonan Sinbun
The Hongkong News
East Asia's Editorial Forum
Noon Extra
DONETZ BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED

Armed India

(From The Shanghai Times)

No nation can secure or maintain unqualified political independence unless it has sufficiently powerful fighting services of its own to safeguard it. It is therefore only too natural that, in agitating for independence as she has been doing for the past several decades, India should have failed to make any appreciable progress towards her desired freedom, apart from what has been achieved in moral and spiritual phases of the movement by Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of civil disobedience against British oppression. This drawback in India's struggle for emancipation was remedied when Subhas Chandra Bose as head of the Indian Independence League announced the organization of a fighting force called the Indian National Army.

For more reasons than one, this was an event of great historic importance for the 380 million Indians. First and foremost, the army thus inaugurated will serve as the most dependable weapon as well as the strongest mainstay for the Indian independence movement, because the only way for the Indians to attain independence will be to fight their way to it by force of arms. At the same time the event in question has demonstrated beyond any doubt that the Indians, who never in their long history of several thousand years had an army which they could call "national" and employ in their common interests as a nation strongly united and closely knit throughout the country, can arm and defend themselves on a national scale if provided with able leadership and freed from the stranglehold of Britain's divide et impera policy.

The organization of the Indian National Army must also have dealt a staggering moral blow to the Americans and Britons, for this event undoubtedly serves to clarify before the whole world the absolutely unshakable determination not only of the Indians but also East Asiatic nations to fight Anglo-American aggression until imperialism is crushed for good, and lasting peace and freedom are secured for all oppressed races and nations. In this war there can be no compromise, as has been often pointed out by both Axis and anti-Axis observers, and so far as the 1,000 million Asiatics are concerned, the only possible outcome should, and certainly will, be "the overthrow of Anglo-American imperialism and complete victory of Japan and her allies," as Mr. Bose declared at Shonan recently on behalf of the newly-organized Indian National Army. We have no doubt, therefore, that the Indian fighters for independence will march on valiantly towards their goal, nothing daunted by any costly sacrifice that they may have to make.

In their hard struggle for freedom, the Indians will, it may be confidently predicted here, always find Japan standing by them through thick and thin until they are completely liberated from Anglo-American imperialism, and lasting peace and justice are secured for them as well as the whole of East Asia. In this connection not only the 380 million Indians but also all other East Asiatic peoples may rest assured that, with their whole-hearted cooperation, either material or moral, or both, Japan will certainly be able to fight off all Anglo-American attempts at fresh aggression, for her strategic position in defending East Asia as a whole is now perfectly invulnerable. It may also be noted here that, far from indulging in wishful thinking, Japan is fully aware of the blood and material she will have to sacrifice in fighting for Asia's complete emancipation, but however costly the sacrifice she is perfectly willing to make it, for justice is decidedly with her in the present war in which she is staking her national destiny for the sake of the common weal and security as well as independence and freedom of all Asiatic nations.

Pioneer Chinese Nationalists

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

Now that the Chinese in the Southern Regions know precisely on which side of the fence they should stand following the declaration of war by the National Government of China on the United States and Britain, it is fitting to recall Shonan's association with the Chinese Nationalist movement. President Wang Ching-wei himself was in the then Singapore around 1907 as one of the apostles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen who is more popularly known as the Father of the Chinese Republic. Dr. Sun founded here in this island the Tong Meng Huay, a body of pioneers who worked incessantly for the attainment of the aims and ideals as enunciated in Dr. Sun's historic San Min Chu I.

It must be a matter for gratification that the Tong Meng Huay, the precursor to the Kuomintang was established in this island and was nurtured by the nationalism of a few pioneer Chinese, some of whom have lived up to today to see Dr. Sun's ideals and objects realized within three decades of their formulation. When Wang Ching-wei was here around 1907, he had quite a number of staunch supporters, and on several occasions lived on an estate in Seletar which was owned by the late Lim Nee Soon.

It occurs to us that at this juncture it will be a move in the right direction to get together these pioneer Chinese Nationalists and revive their activities which had in no small way contributed to the growth of Nationalist China. It will, indeed, be singularly fitting to take such a move here in Shonan since this island had once served as the cradle of Dr. Sun's nationalistic ideals and objects which, thanks to the brotherly attitude and assistance of Japan, have largely been attained through the relinquishment of extraterritoriality in China and the restoration of foreign concessions to the Nanking Government. We have it from an unimpeachable source that the Chinese themselves are making an effort to get together those who had been closely associated with Dr. Sun and President Wang Ching-wei, and we can only hope that these efforts will enjoy the guidance of the authorities and the full support of the Chinese community in Malai.

Japan and China are now openly at war shoulder to shoulder against their common enemies. Often has it been repeated in both Japan and China that the two nations are brothers in arms. That being so, perhaps some steps may also be taken to knit more closely together the Japanese and the Chinese in this part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere through the formation of a Sino-Japanese body to promote understanding and goodwill among these people. What could be more appropriate than to house such a body in the former premises known as Bin Chan House in Tai Jin Road in Shonan, where Dr. Sun and other pioneer Chinese Nationalists used to hold their deliberations? It was here too that the pioneer Chinese nationalists designed the present national flag of China.

Responsibility of the Press

(From the Sumatra Sinbun)

Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, delivered an address before the Press Association of Japan recently. He declared that the press has a heavier responsibility in time of war than during peace, because it has to support the Army in the achievement of victory.

It is the duty of the newspaper to supply information on the situation and activities on the battlefields and behind the front, to encourage soldiers in the front line, to strengthen the spirit and the union of the people.

It can be briefly summed up from Mr. Amau's speech, that the press is one of the most important agencies in the present struggle.

Especially in Japan, the press is one of the most important means of publicity, because in that country there is no illiteracy, so that every day millions of copies of newspapers are printed.

In Sumatra the daily sales of newspapers do not come to a hundred thousand copies. By means of a strong effort the number can be increased to half a million, which number is still far less than the circulation of a newspaper in Japan.

Mr. Amau ended his speech with the following words:—

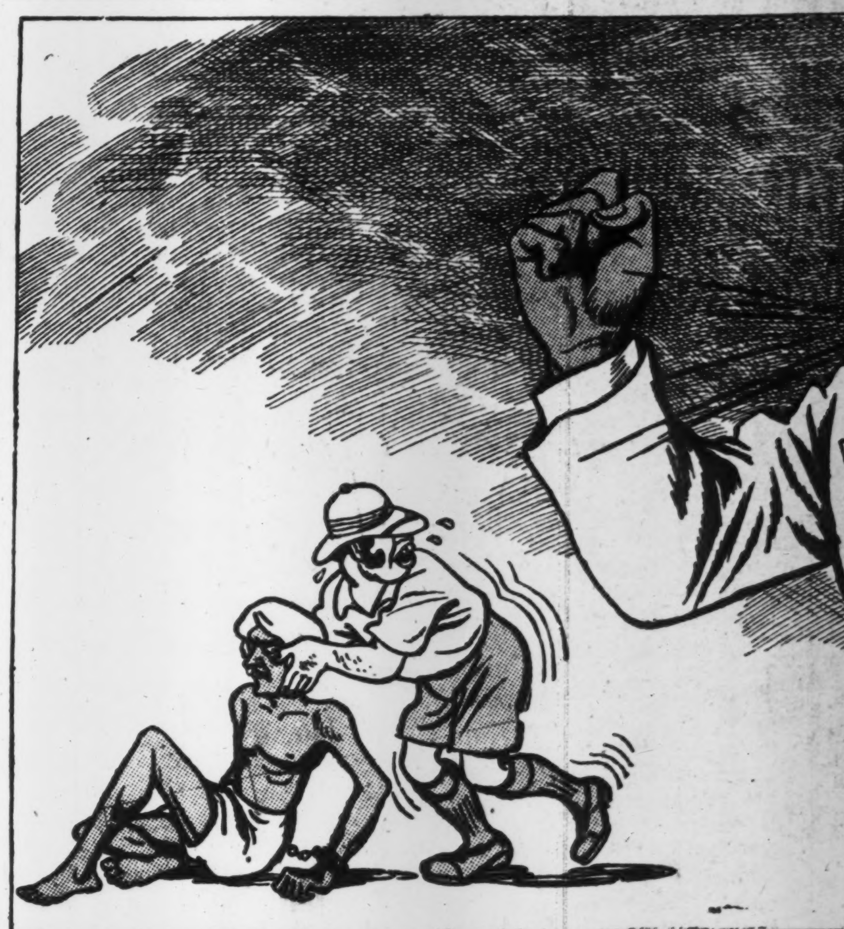
"It goes without saying that newspapers should cooperate together and get into closer contact with the Board of Information and trust each other for the execution of the efforts of the war."

Mr. Amau's statement is self-evident. Close cooperation is a very important factor in all branches of work in time of war, especially in the publication of newspapers.

In this modern and decisive war, it is the duty of the press to inform the people of the aim of the war, to support and to cooperate together in the formation of a new people's economy and in the increase of productive power.

The above applies also to every effort in the realm of politics, economy, ideology, culture, etc. A nation cannot achieve success without the aid and the encouragement of the press.

Plugging the Ear of India



Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chapter V

C. R. Das in Power (1924-25)

(Continued)

People belonging to the Liberal Party and even "No-Changer" Congressmen have not sometimes been able to understand the utility of the Swarajist policy of constitutional obstruction. They argue that if ministers are allowed to continue in office they could do more good than if those departments are taken over by the Governor and his officials.

As against that, the Swarajists argue that three years' experience (from 1920 to 1923) has shown that there is hardly any scope for useful work for a minister under the Constitution of 1919. All the more important departments, like public security, justice, prisons, finance, etc., are in the hands of officials and the budget allotments for these departments are made first. What is left is handed over to the ministers and this amount is so inadequate that it barely suffices for their minimum establishment, rendering it quite impossible to undertake nation-building work on a decent scale.

Officials Not Responsible

Moreover, the principal officials working under the Ministers, including their secretaries, cannot be subjected to disciplinary action by them and being quite independent of the legislature in the matter of their pay and emoluments, they are not responsive to popular sentiment. In these circumstances, the unhampered working of the constitution cannot benefit the country in any way, whereas successful obstruction not only brings pressure to bear on the Government by putting obstacles in its path, but also develops a spirit of resistance in the country as a whole.

As a matter of fact, when the constitution of the Swaraj Party was first drawn up in March 1923, it was explicitly stated in the preamble that the object of the Swarajist policy was to create an atmosphere of resistance to the bureaucracy, without which the Government could never be made to respond to popular demands.

Another Movement Launched

Not content with his activities in the legislature, the Municipality and in other directions, the Deshbandhu launched another important movement at this time the Tarakeswar Satyagraha movement. Not far from Calcutta, at a place called Tarakeswar, there is an old temple of 'Baba Taraknath' or 'Shiva.' As in the case of other holy shrines, there was considerable property attached to the temple, which had been endowed in order to provide for its upkeep. Following the Hindu custom, there was a trustee, called the Mohunt, in charge of the temple and the attached property.

Though the Mohunts are expected to live a chaste and abstemious life, there were allegations against the Mohunt of Tarakeswar with regard to his personal character and to his administration of the endowed property. As Tarakeswar happens to be one of the most holy places of pilgrimage in Bengal and is visited every year by people from all parts of the province, the allegations made against the Mohunt were widely known.

After the success of the Akali movement in the Punjab, pressure was brought to bear on the Bengal Congress Committee for starting a similar movement at Tarakeswar. Notices were served on the Mohunt calling upon him to mend his ways but as these attempts were of no avail, in April 1924, the Deshbandhu launched a movement for taking peaceful possession of the temple and the attached property, with a view to placing them under the administration of a public committee. The Mohunt appealed to the Government for help and as soon as volunteers began to move towards the temple and the palace of the Mohunt—the police appeared on the scene.

Usual Scenes Re-Enacted

The usual Satyagraha scenes were re-enacted at Tarakeswar—peaceful volunteers moving up from one side and the police attacking them mercilessly on the other and occasionally making arrests. Owing to the intervention of the Government, the issue became a political one. Once again, in order to set an example to the people, the Deshbandhu sent his son to prison at the head of the volunteers. Within a short time the movement became extremely popular and there was a warm response from every corner of the province.

In May, 1924, the annual conference of Bengal Congressmen, called the Provincial Conference, was held at a place called Sirajganj. Prior to this the Deshbandhu had drawn up an agreement between Hindus and Moslems, covering religious as well as political questions, but it had been rejected by the Coconada Congress in December 1923, on the ground that it conceded too much to the Moslems. This agreement, known as the Bengal Pact, was placed before the Sirajganj Conference for ratification There was a stormy debate and the political opponents of the Deshbandhu, joined by some reactionary Hindus, put up a formidable opposition. Nevertheless, the passionate eloquence of the leader carried the day and the Bengal Pact was adopted by a large majority.

The Saha Resolution

After this, another resolution was discussed and passed which was to stir up a hornet's nest in the days to come. This was the Gopinath Saha resolution. Some months earlier, a young student, named Gopinath Saha, had attempted to assassinate the Commissioner of Police of Calcutta, Sir Charles Tegart. Through mistaken identity, he shot at and killed another Englishman, Mr. Day.

At the trial before the High Court of Calcutta, Saha made a statement which created a sensation at the time. He stated in effect that he really had intended to murder the Police Commissioner and expressed his sincere sorrow for having killed the wrong person. He was glad to pay with his life and hoped that every drop of his blood would sow the seeds of freedom in every Indian home. Saha was sentenced to death by the High Court and duly hanged. But, after this death, resolution were passed in several meetings in Bengal appreciating this courage and spirit of sacrifice, while condemning his action. A similar resolution was unanimously passed at the Sirajganj Conference and it caused considerable annoyance to the Government.

Gandhi Conciliatory

While these stirring events were happening in Bengal, interesting developments were taking place elsewhere. Mahatma Gandhi, as we have already seen, was released on February 5. He went to a seaside resort near Bombay for rest and change of climate. After some weeks he was able to take interest once again in public affairs and gradually to assume his normal activities. Speculation at once arose as to what attitude Gandhiji would take up with regard to the Swaraj Party. On principle he was of course bitterly opposed to the Swarajist policy of "Council-entry," nevertheless, he did not adopt a hostile attitude. It may be that he found the position of the Swarjists to be too strong in the country to be able to overthrow them and so he bowed to the inevitable. Or it may be that he felt that the changed circumstances in the country warranted a change in tactics.

Be that as it may, he met the Swarajist leaders, Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru and arrived at an understanding with them. This agreement, known as the Gandhi-Das

(Continued on Page 5)

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

June Kawada (1882-)

Formerly a director of the Sumitomo Joint Stock Company. Jun Kawada has published several collections of his verses.

Pearl Harbor

Shinju-Wan no Emishi no fune ga
Hazeshi oto
Taiheiyo ni Hibiki watari nu.
List! the sound of Pearl Harbor's
Foe warships' explosion
Resounded terribly throughout
The vast Pacific Ocean.

At the Joshoji Temple

Hojo nite Rinzai no so to Mukaitari
Yukoto shirani Momiji hometari.
In his room I sat face to face
With the Rinzai sect priest;
I praised the scarlet maple leaves,
Not knowing what to talk of, in the least.

A Crane in Zoological Gardens

Tobi-tatan Mono nara naku ni Ohraka ni
Hane hirogetaru Tsuru no kanashi mo.
Although it could not fly away,
Yet gaily and with all its might,
The crane extended both its wings.
How pitiful a sight!

My Joy

Hi izureba Mazu naku tori no Yorokobi to
Kimi wo mi-ideshi Waga yorokobi to.
The joy of birds that sing
At the rising of the sun.
And my joy at finding thee—
Oh! they are one.

The Crane

Mizu-giwa ni Kata-ashi dachi no Tsuru no tori
Shizuka naru kamo Kage wa yure-tsutsu.
The crane on one leg at the waterside—
How still it stays!
But in the ripples
Its reflection sways.

Shoryo Yoshine (1884—)

This poet, an M.P., leads a farmer's life and edits a poetry magazine.

A War of Creation

Sozo no Tatakai wo warera Tatakaeri
Dai toa tsuini Hitotsu ni kozoran.
We, Japanese, are battling
A war of creation beneath the sun;
At length Greater East Asia
Will be united into one.

Large-hearted Mother

Waga tsuma wo Tsuneni osanaku Arase tamo
Haha-sowa no haha no Ohki mikokoro.
How large-hearted my mother who
Loves my wife to such a degree,
The latter is so child-hearted
And always is in youthful glee!

Little Wounds

Isasaka no Kizu niwa tsuchi wo Nasuri-tsukete
Hyakusho ware no Tsutsuga mo arazu.
On little wounds a little soil I rub,
Nor feel alarm;
A farmer, I, and strong,
So take no harm.

A Peony

Botan-kwa no Kwashin ni omomukai Ohki abu
Hikari mai-sumite Iru wa shizukeshi.
Just over against the heart of a peony,
A large horsefly is flitting airily,
Bathed in the brilliant light of the sun.
Oh, deep tranquillity!

A Pale Sun

Takamura no Naka ni aogeba Hotaru yori
Aoki nichirin Mieni keru kana.
Within a bamboo grove
I look up and espy
A sun more pale
Than a firefly.

Anglo-American Defeat Is
The Key to World Peace

Nippon Times
Evéning

Millions United in One
Iron Will for Victory

Nó. 15,940 TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

A NEW STATE IS BORN

Following formal relinquishment of powers hitherto exercised by the Japanese Military administration in the area to the new Government of Burma on August 1, Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma (center) and Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw (right) posed for the cameraman. At left is Bandoola U Sein, Welfare and Publicity Minister of Burma. (Passed by War Ministry)

Amidst the nationwide rejoicing that swept over the new and independent State of Burma, the opening of the Japanese Embassy at Rangoon, signifying the beginning of formal diplomatic relations between the two countries, was observed with simple ceremony on August 1. Shown at right is Ambassador Renzo Sawada addressing the gathering on the Embassy lawn. (Passed by War Ministry)

Press Comments

Wednesday, August 11

ASAHI—China's Economy Strengthened; Italo-German Conference

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Enemy's Vulnerable Point

China's Economy Strengthened

ASAHI—The National Government of China, at a special session of the Supreme National Defense Conference on August 9, decided on a provisional decree to purchase cotton yarn and textiles, thereby taking a bold step toward settlement of the problems of economic recovery and stabilization of the living of the people, the two great tasks before China.

The measure is aimed at making the goods in stock a sort of lubricant to enliven the economy of Central China. By supplying Government-purchased cotton manufactures to farming communities in exchange for rice, wheat and raw cotton, marketing of agricultural produce will be smoothed. Next, by appropriate distribution of these agricultural produce, production in the spinning and weaving industry and other urban light industries will be stepped up and also production in the mining industry maintained. The production of these industries, in turn, will be used to stimulate the marketing of agricultural produce.

By repeating this circular process it is sought that the national economy of China should be phenomenally boosted and the living of the people stabilized, thereby aiding the penetration of Nanking's political power and gradually increasing the contributions of the National Government in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Probably no other measure could restore the economic equilibrium of China so well and in this sense we are glad that the National Government has adopted it. We hope that all its intelligence and efforts will be thoroughly devoted to the enforcement of the measure.

Italo-German Conference

ASAHI—The first Italo-German conference since the last Hitler-Mussolini conversation held near Verona in northern Italy on July 19, took place somewhere in northern Italy. Germany was represented by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and General Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of General Staff, and Italy by Foreign Minister Baron Raffaele Guariglia and Chief of General Staff General Vittorio Ambrosio and the discussion centered on Italo-German relations following the resignation of Premier Benito Mussolini and the war situation hereafter, according to our cable from Berlin.

Ordinarily such a conference of German and Italian leaders would have been almost a routine affair seeing that they are allies but it is most opportune now at a time when various rumors have been circulated by the enemy camp regarding the political change in Italy.

Although it is only natural that there should be an ebb and flow in a war, we find that on the European Front such spectacular developments as blitzkriegs or major offensives like tidal waves have ceased, and it seems that the anti-Axis forces, are adopting a strategy of separate attacks on Axis positions. They are now engaged in a furious battle with Italo-German forces in Sicily, seeking to cross the Messina Strait and land on the Italian Peninsula.

The Anglo-Saxon propaganda machinery is bent on nerve warfare. The Anglo-American aim is to overthrow Germany and Italy, not merely the prevalent regimes in these countries. There can be no doubt that the anti-Axis camp is determined to crush Germany so that the German nation will never again be able to lift its head or find a place in the sun. One may ask: might not the United States and Britain fear the bolshevization of Europe? For their part, however, they will be satisfied if they can conquer the world and the welfare of the European nations is not within their ken. Even if they should fear bolshevization, they would leave the matter to be settled later, or they

(Continued on Page 2)

INDIANS BEGIN STRONG MOVE FOR FREEDOM

Spurn Gandhi's Demand Of Non-Violence--Armed Resistance Flares Up

Domei

BANGKOK, August 10.—The first anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's imprisonment proved an incentive to the Indian masses, who have plunged with added fury into the movement for independence. They have determined to reject the Mahatma's nonresistance principle for a new anti-British movement favoring armed resistance.

The British authorities in Mysore State, worried over the tensity of the situation, have issued an order jointly signed by local officials and military commanders prohibiting meetings and street marches during August.

Citizens of Calcutta and its vicinity have been prohibited from going out of doors on August 7 and 8 by the Bengal Government, who, on the pretext of finding hoarded foodstuff, searched every household and confiscated arms.

Rioting broke out in two villages near Bombay, and the Government retaliated by levying a fine of 1,000 rupees to be paid by the two villages.

The law prohibiting possession of arms was extended indefinitely in Ahmedabad by the authorities who fear an armed uprising.

Meanwhile, a large-scale uprising occurred in the Dacca district, Bengal, near the Burmese frontier, early in July. The Government dispatched armed police and troops to the scene of the outbreak in an attempt to suppress the riot, and have prohibited the holding of meetings. It was reported that the British authorities are worried over future developments in this district.

As signs of an armed uprising were seen in the eastern section of Calcutta on August 2 the alarmed British authorities immediately arrested more than 200 citizens.

Food Shortage Serious

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 10.—Food shortage in India has become serious as the first crop of rice and other cereals for this year is generally bad showing a 4 to 5 per cent decrease from the average. The situation has been further augmented by the ineffective food supply measures adopted by the Indian Government since this spring.

The Indian Central Legislature is now studying the food supply situation, according to a report submitted by the Food Supply Investigation Committee at its session now being held at New Dehli.

The Legislature has already decided to restrict export of foodstuff, prohibit its shipments between Pro-

(Continued on Page 2)

FIRST TOKYO ELECTION DUE ON SEPTEMBER 13

Simplicity Will Mark Poll for Assemblymen

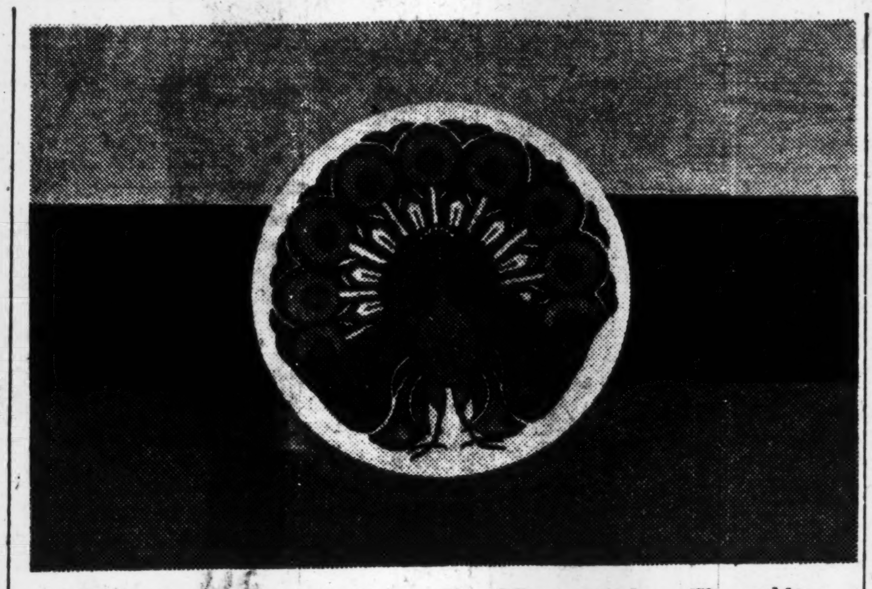
The first election of members of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly will be held on September 13, it was announced by the Board of Information yesterday.

In view of the present wartime condition, it is the intention of the Government to make the coming election as simple as possible. Thus, officials and organizations affiliated with the Government will not take any part in the campaigns of the coming poll. To make the election campaign as short as possible, it will be limited to only one week prior to September 13.

The number of Assemblymen to be elected is 100, and there are in Tokyo Metropolis a total of 1,614,492 franchise holders, as of July 31. Asakusaku has the largest number with 58,357 voters.

Candidates will be allowed to make five public speeches in their election campaign, and at one campaign meeting, a candidate will be allowed only three speakers in his behalf.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association has decided not to take part in any way in the election. In case any member of the Association signs a letter of recommendation or speaks for a candidate, he is asked not to mention the fact that he is a member of the Association.



BURMA'S FLAG arrived at the War Office yesterday. The emblem, five feet long and three feet wide, is formed of three stripes—yellow, green and red—each one foot in width. The three colors represent Buddha, the fertile land and the purity of Burmese blood. In the center of the flag is a design of a peacock, its glorious feathers fully spread out, in a white circle, one foot in diameter.

ITALIAN PLANES BLAST CRUISER

German Bombers Sink Three Merchantmen In Raid Off Augusta

Domei

ROME, August 10.—Anti-Axis forces, supported by air and naval units, are ceaselessly carrying on their offensive in Sicily, the Italian High Command announced on Tuesday.

Axis forces are putting up stubborn resistance, but due to the intense attack of anti-Axis mechanized corps they are reported to have evacuated several of their positions.

The communique also revealed that German fighters shot down two enemy planes in an air duel, and Italian planes scored hits on one enemy cruiser and two merchantmen, totaling 6,000 tons.

German bomber formations attacked and sank three medium-sized enemy merchantmen off Augusta, in addition to scoring direct hits upon two other small enemy vessels.

Enemy Advance Sluggish

Domei

BERLIN, August 10.—In connection with the war situation on the Sicilian front, Karl Pragner, DNB war correspondent reported:

"The American, British and Canadian combined forces, operating in Sicily for the past four weeks, have not been able to achieve such rapid victories as they have repeatedly declared would be the case. The invaders, despite their all-round superiority in strength, have been forced to admit that the "promenade grounds" in Sicily are far more troublesome than they had imagined. Each advance in Sicily has been gained at the cost of tremendous sacrifices, both in men and material, to the invading forces.

"Reports are being circulated by the anti-Axis press that Axis resistance would crumble within a week's time. The time is already up, and what advances anti-Axis forces have made have been at such a sluggish speed that one could almost ignore them altogether.

"Anti-Axis offensives on August 9 were restricted to the northern

(Continued on Page 2)

Burma Makes Big Strides In Propaganda Warfare

"Excellent results of the propaganda broadcast put out by the Burma Broadcasting Station can be seen from the fact that the enemy is reported to be quite anxious to listen to the broadcasts emanating from Rangoon," declared Norizo Matsuuchi, Chief of the Rangoon Broadcasting Control Bureau, who arrived at Fukuoka on Monday from Rangoon on his way to Tokyo, reported Domei.

Declaring that the effect of Burmese independence on the Indians has been great, Mr. Matsuuchi expressed the opinion that it is necessary to expand and strengthen the facilities for broadcasting toward India.

Air Raids Not Decisive

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 9.—Air raids alone will not defeat Germany, declared Elmer Davis, chairman of the United States War Information Board, on his return to Washington today after a three weeks' visit to England, according to Washington reports.

WICHIT HONORED BY SHIGEMITSU

Luncheon Tendered Thai Visitor Today--Dignitaries Attend

A luncheon was given in honor of the visiting Thai Foreign Minister W. Wichit-Wathakan and his suite by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at the Foreign Minister's official residence at 12:30 p.m. today. High officials of the Foreign Office and many other prominent Japanese were also present at the function.

Culture Exchange Set

Efforts will be made for cultural interchanges by Japan and Thailand through dispatch of various cultural authorities of the two countries. On Thailand's part, arrangements are being made to send a cultural mission to Japan in October this year, in which will be included leading authorities on traditional Thai dances, customs, medicine, archeology, arts and so forth. The mission will be headed either by Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan, now in Tokyo, Prince Varnvaidiakara Varavan, or Education Minister Major-General P. Phamon Montri.

On the other hand, the Society for International Cultural Relations is contemplating the dispatch of a Japanese mission to Thailand to be headed by Prince Nobusuke Takatsukasa. The other members are Dr. Chuta Ito, professor of the Tokyo Imperial University Engineering Department, Dr. Yoshihiro Takagi, professor of Jikeikai Medical University, Kunio Yanagida, Kosaku Yamada, Taikan Yokohama, Yaso Saijo and others.

Plans are also under way for exchange of professors, and the selection of suitable men is now under consideration with emphasis placed on architecture, national constitution and history of arts, subjects on which Thailand is evidencing great interest. Candidates now under con-

(Continued on Page 2)

Ricci Succeeds Fornaciari In Home Minister Post

Umberto Ricci was appointed by His Majesty King Vittorio Emmanuele III as the new Italian Home Minister succeeding Bruno Fornaciari, who resigned his post, according to a special dispatch from Rome to the Nippon Times on Tuesday.

Minister Ricci is 60 years old and formerly was prefect in Milan during 1919 to 1924 and in addition held important posts in Rome, Turin and Bolzano. He was made a Senator in 1939.

Yoshizawa for Dalat

Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa left Saigon on Monday for Dalat, where he is expected to stay for one week. Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China who is now in Dalat, will leave for Saigon during the middle of this month and then proceed on his periodic tour of Pnom-Penh, Cambodia and other districts.

Lease-Lend for Ethiopia

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 9.—The United States signed a Lease-Lend Agreement with Ethiopia today, the United States Government announced, according to reports from Washington. The terms of the agreement are not known.

ANGLO-U.S. TALK ON WAR OPENED; SOVIETS ABSENT

Enemy Chiefs Now In Canada to Plan Future Strategies

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 10.—The British-American conference which opened with the arrival of British Prime Minister Churchill at Quebec today is to be divided into two parts, the first being at a meeting between British and Canadian representatives, and the second, a conference between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, as well as a war strategy conference among British and American staff officers, according to reports from Quebec.

The important items to be discussed are believed to include the following:

1. Whether expected results can be obtained in Europe by air raids alone.
2. Whether or not a new landing operation on Europe should be made in view of the urgent demand of the Soviet Union, and actual strategic plans in the event of undertaking such operations.
3. In the event of landing campaigns in Europe, it would become impossible to devote sufficient fighting strength to the campaign in the Pacific, but plans of counter-attacks in the Southwest Pacific and also in Burma are to be discussed.

Needless to say, Roosevelt and Churchill will also discuss problems concerning Italy, relations with the Soviet Union, and measures for strengthening the fighting power of the anti-Axis forces.

Though Britain and America exerted every effort to induce Premier Josef Stalin, the Soviet leader turned a deaf ear and refused to send any representative to the present conference being held in Canada.

Soviet Won't Attend

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 10.—The coming conference with British Prime Minister Churchill is for the purpose of discussing British-American war strategy, but it will not be attended by a Soviet representative, said President Roosevelt at the press conference held today, according to reports from Washington.

"The Canadian Premier telephoned and informed me of the arrival of British Prime Minister Churchill at Quebec, but I cannot say where and when the coming conference will be held," President Roosevelt said. "At any rate, the coming conference will discuss British-American strategy. Though I believe that a Soviet representative will not be present at the coming conference, the wish of myself and Prime Minister Churchill for the presence of a Soviet representative has not all changed. In short, the coming conference will again be only a British-American conference."

U.S. War Chiefs Confer

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 10.—President Roosevelt called to an important conference at the White House today, Admiral William Leahy, Chief-of-Staff General George Marshal, Chief-of-Naval-Operations Admiral Ernest Joseph King, Lieutenant-General Henry Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of Army Air Forces, and others, according to Washington reports.

Churchill Reaches Quebec

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 10.—British Prime Minister Churchill accompanied by War Transportation

(Continued on Page 2)

Roosevelt Sees Halifax

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 9.—Returning from a visit to Canada, President Roosevelt today held a conference in Washington with British Ambassador Lord Halifax, Chief of the General Staff General George C. Marshall and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, it is reported from Washington.

8-Hour Day Cancelled

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 9.—President Roosevelt issued a decree today discontinuing the eight-hour working day system for employes of the Department of the Interior who are engaged in public enterprise in Alaska, says a Washington report.

IGNORED AGAIN! Or did Premier Josef Stalin refuse to waste time on Anglo-American talks that never get anywhere?

SOVIET REVEALS OFFICER LOSSES

Generals Gulnachev, Aphanacenko Killed; Smolensk Push Begun

Domei

MOSCOW, August 10.—The death in action of General Aphanacenko, former Commander-in-Chief of Soviet forces in the Far East, and of Major-General Gulnachev was announced by the People's Defense Commissariat today. General Aphanacenko was killed on the Bielgorod front and Major-General Gunachev in the Orel area.

Big Soviet Attack Begun

Domei

BERLIN, August 10.—Soviet forces that have assembled large tank, infantry and artillery units at Kirov, 170 kilometers southeast of Smolensk, suddenly launched an attack today against Vjizma, according to reports from the front.

The Supreme Commander of Soviet forces in the southern section of the Eastern Front is reported to have issued a special order to regain Smolensk at any cost during this summer.

Soviet Losses Mount

Domei

BERLIN August 10.—German forces on the Eastern Front destroyed 215 Soviet tanks yesterday, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced at noon, today.

In air battles fought on August 8 and 9, German air forces shot down 119 Soviet planes, the communique of the Fuehrer's Headquarters added.

Big Drives Continued

The Soviet forces on the Eastern Front appeared weakened for a time due to their heavy losses but the Soviet Command has withdrawn the battered front-line forces and replacing them with fresh reserves has opened a large-scale campaign. The summer offensive of the Soviets is so gigantic that one is apt to consider that the Soviets are putting everything into this offensive operation, according to a telephone message from Berlin to the Asahi.

The German military authorities at Berlin consider that the Soviet forces are seeking to break through the German positions from three directions and close in upon the Ukraine.

The objective of the Soviets for the present is first, the re-capture of Kharkov, second, the re-capture of Bryansk, and third, the re-capture of Smolensk. Of these, the outcome of the battle of offense and defense in and around Kharkov is being watched with utmost attention. It is known in this connection that

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. to Suffer Dearth Of 100,000 Instructors

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 10.—The gradual transformation of the war into a long drawn out one has made deeper inroads into the already aggravated situation of manpower shortage in the United States. There will be a shortage of 100,000 teachers when schools start this fall, and 500,000 school children will be deprived of school facilities as school buildings have been turned over for military usage, according to dispatches from New York. Moreover, the educational authorities have taken no action to cope with the problem.

Furthermore, adverse reaction has been aroused over the Government efforts to militarize education in schools. Reportedly considerable confusion has been created in America's educational circles.

NEW WAR PACT BY REICH, ITALY MADE AT MEET

Reports Not Denied By Wilhelmstrasse--More Help Likely

A new agreement has reportedly been reached between Germany and Italy with regard to the joint defense of Italy at the recent conference of German and Italian leaders.

Reliable reports available in Berlin indicate that the conference took place at a certain place in northern Italy, and that the conference included German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief-of-Staff of the Fuehrer's Headquarters, Italian Foreign Minister Baron Raffaele Guariglia, and General Vittorio Ambrosi, Chief of the Italian Army General Staff, according to a dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi. German Foreign Office authorities did not deny this report at a press interview held on Monday, and influential quarters also admit the holding of the German-Italian conference.

It is clear that at the conference, the delegates from both Governments discussed the future policy concerning Italy's continued resistance, and that the Italian delegates asked for German assistance. The fact is believed irrefutable that a satisfactory agreement was reached between the two parties. However, the content of the agreement may not be published in accordance with the wishes of the Italian Government or they may be made public in detail at a later date.

At any rate, the reported conclusion of the new Italo-German agreement is reassuring evidence of the existing strong ties between the two Axis nations, and there is no doubt that Germany will do her best toward maintaining the security of the Italian mainland and also of the Badoglio regime.

Meanwhile, well-informed quarters in Berlin state that at the reported Italo-German conference, the Italian representatives sought Germany's understanding on the recent Italian political change and that simultaneously, leaders of both governments discussed important strategic questions regarding the war situation in southern Europe.

It is believed that the German Government, upon careful study of the general war situation, will send reinforcements to the Italian mainland.

In any case, the recent meeting between the German and Italian Government leaders is likely to have important significance on the future war situation in southern Europe.

GOODS TRANSPORTATION PROVES GREAT SUCCESS

Brisk Movement Seen In July and August, Says Railways Chief

Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta declared at Tuesday's session of the Cabinet meeting that remarkable results were achieved in the transportation of vital materials during the first month of the Transportation "Spurt Period" for July and August, it was learned here by Domei.

Compared with the corresponding month of last year, the transportation of iron was increased 10 per cent, pig iron 70 per cent, minerals 40 per cent and timber 20 per cent, the Railways Minister revealed.

According to the figures, the transportation of important materials was boosted by 10 to 70 per cent and an average increase of 15 per cent was realized with regard to the transportation of other commodities.

"During the second and last month of the 'Spurt Period,' transportation of goods is expected to be further boosted in view of the fine weather," he added.

Mosquito Planes Arrive

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 10.—Mosquito bomber planes made in Canada reached England yesterday for the first time, according to London reports. These bombers are constructed of wood and possess high speed. One Mosquito plane made a record of flying to the Soviet Union and back in one day, last year, it is reported.

MOVIE MOGUL OF CHINA DUE

Feng Chieh to Produce Sino-Japanese Films With Toho, Shochiku

Feng Chieh, adviser to the Publicity Ministry of the National Government of China and General Manager of the Central China Moving Picture Federated Company, arrived at Fukuoka on Tuesday afternoon from Shanghai en route to Tokyo, where he is expected to inspect the moving picture world of wartime Japan by order of the National Government, reported Domei.

"To strengthen further the relations between Japan and China through movies, pictures are going to be produced under the joint efforts of the two countries," Mr. Feng said.

"In this connection, I should like to make arrangements with officials of the Japanese motion picture industry. Pictures coping with the current situation and which will help to stir up those working at the home front for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, are going to be produced one after another.

"In cooperation with the Toho and the Shochiku Motion Picture Companies, I should like to make at the outset two pictures—'Sharing Fate with Each Other' and 'Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China'—under the supervision of Sadanosuke Kinugasa and Kenji Mizoguchi.

"On the basis of the knowledge acquired from my experience in Japan three years ago, I have been striving for the guidance of young men of my country. Visiting Japan again this time, I am surprised to see that there have been no noticeable change and I feel reassured that Japan will win the current war."

Soviet Reveals Officer Losses

(Continued From Page 1)

Kharkov has changed occupants three times since the commencement of the Reich-Soviet war.

Attack Seen Belated

The Soviet attack from the Vyazma area aiming at Smolensk was only recently begun. It was much more belated than on the other fronts, but the Soviet attacking power in this direction is said to be such that it cannot be made light of.

Turning to the counter-measures of the German side against the Soviet offensives, we find that by skillfully utilizing the margin in strength made possible by the compression of the fighting lines due to the withdrawal from Orel and Bielgorod, the German forces seem to be intent on annihilating the Soviet forces here and there as the latter advance.

Hinting at such possibilities, the German military authorities declare: "We have clever strategy. Temporary retreat does not influence the war situation as a whole. What outcome the enemy's summer campaign will have will be clarified by the clever strategy of the German forces."

So far as the air force is concerned, the Germans have an edge on the Soviets and it is considered appropriate to regard that the Germans have control of the air over areas in which severe fighting is now in progress. For all that, the fighting power and spirit of the Soviet forces, rushing recklessly in utter disregard of unprecedented consumption in strength and munitions, is something remarkable.

Tough Fight Ahead

The German forces which suffered a crisis at one time in the last winter campaign will not be able to make light of the present engagements, though it is a summer campaign which is seasonably advantageous to the Germans.

As it is, the Soviet aim in waging the present summer campaign seems to be intent on achieving decisive penetrations on the Central Front and advancing to the Dnieper area through recapture of Kharkov, recovering the objective which they failed to attain in their last winter campaign.

It is not clear whether the Soviet forces are intending to give the Germans on the Eastern Front a fatal blow and straighten the war situation at one stroke, but judging from their resistance power it can be supposed that in case another winter campaign is to be waged, a more tense situation will prevail on the Eastern Front than last year. With the development of the second front in the south and the third front by means of aerial bombing, the European Front is regarded as experiencing a most important phase.

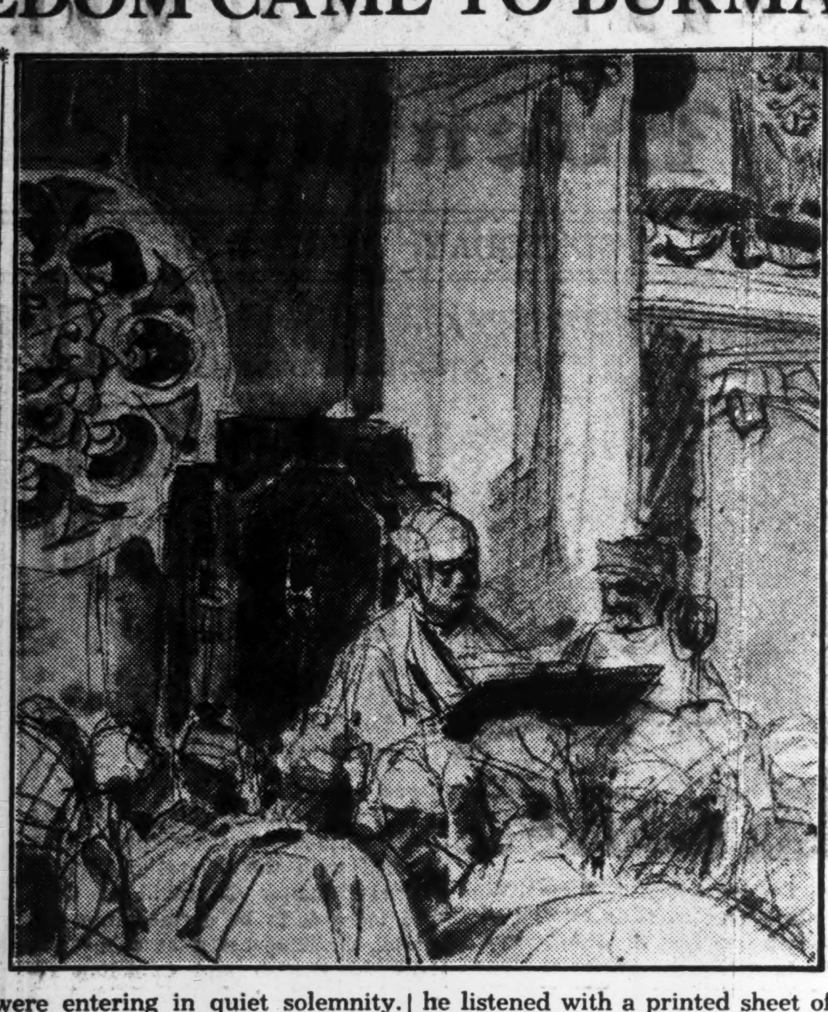
Light Control Resumed

Domei

HELSINKI, August 10.—The Finnish Government announced the enforcement of light control again beginning here today and other cities in the southern part of the country although it was temporarily lifted in July and August.

WHEN FREEDOM CAME TO BURMA

Artist Ryohei Koiso Relives Historical Scene at Rangoon



"Strong, luminous light flooded the ceremonial hall and overflowed to the outside, while an atmosphere of excitement and expectation pervaded the room where the people were gathered to witness the epochal event of the declaration of Burma's independence," says Ryohei Koiso, Japanese artist, dispatched by the War Ministry to Rangoon, in elaborating on the scene he caught with a few strokes of his pencil. "The intermingled noise of the banging of motor car doors, hastily opened and closed to avoid being drenched to the skin in the torrential rain, and the shuffling of footsteps reverberated to the inner halls. Favored with the rare opportunity of being present at the historic ceremony I entered the hall with an air of a notable whose presence was most essential to the rites today. A strange feeling came over me and I seemed to be carried away to some fantastic land of dreams, to a land neighboring the land of the 'Arabian Nights' of my childhood.

"Suddenly the playing of Burmese music brought me back to the present. Chief of State Ba Maw and other Burmese leaders were entering in quiet solemnity. Kin Mama, the Chief of State's wife leaned far over the upstairs balcony to focus her gaze on the figure of her husband. Bandoola U sein read the declaration of independence. I saw nearby the figure of Subhas Chandra Bose as he listened with a printed sheet of the declaration held out before him. The old patriarch, Thakin Kodaw Hmaing, assisted the Chief of State as he took the oath of office. The vari-colored headdress of the Burmese dignitaries lent color and brilliance to the scene."

Indians Begin Strong Move For Freedom

(Continued From Page 1)

vinces in India, and also severely punish those guilty of illegal transactions as measures to alleviate the present food crisis.

Shonan Indians to Meet

Domei

SHONAN, August 10.—Commemorating the first anniversary of the anti-British movement in India, headquarters of the Indian Independence League will hold a memorial meeting in Shonan on August 15.

It is recalled that on August 9, last year, Mahatma Gandhi sent an ultimatum to Britain, demanding the immediate withdrawal of the British from India and India's complete independence, as a result of which he was imprisoned. However, with this day as a turning point, the Indian independence movement has come to the fore with added vigor.

The 2,000,000 Indian nationals residing in East Asia have started their own movements to release their motherland from British shackles. The recent appearance in East Asia of Subhas Chandra Bose, powerful independence leader, has given considerable impetus to independence fighters, and the day of complete independence for India is not far off.

It is reported that on the occasion of the forthcoming memorial meeting, Subhas Bose is expected to urge the Indian people to rise against the British in an armed fight. There will also take place many befitting anti-British demonstrations such as a march through the streets of Shonan by the Indian National Army.

Italian Planes Blast Cruiser

(Continued From Page 1)

coast of Sicily, and the defense forces are putting up stiff and effective resistance against enemy tank and infantry corps. Anti-Axis forces are being subjected to enormous losses as result of widespread mine fields and Axis counter-offensives, which strike at the enemy from cleverly constructed barricades and camouflaged positions.

"The anti-Axis attempt to make forced landings in the vicinity of San Agata in an effort to assist the advance of the enemy main forces and to get behind the Axis line was completely frustrated. German land troops with the close collaboration of the air forces drove the enemy landing forces back into a narrow terrain near the coast and have succeeded in closing down on them. Fierce encounters are raging in the region with large casualties inflicted already on American forces.

In order to rescue the encircled forces, the Americans have launched another landing operation but have been completely repulsed in their attempt today. The landing beats of the American navy suffered greatly from Axis coast defense forces and have taken to a precipitous flight.

"General Eisenhower is now amassing a strong force of American and Canadian troops in the valleys south of the Nebrodi Mountains and indications are that he is planning a new offensive in regions west of Mt. Etna. The British 8th Army to the north of Catania is sending out scouts time and again to gather reports on the new terrain held at present by Axis forces."

Middle School Planned At Visayan Institute

Domei

CEBU, August 10.—For the education of 100 young men and women, a public middle school will be opened on August 14 at the Visayan Institute with due ceremony.

Among the subjects to be taught are Japanese, which is the official language in the southern part of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, modern Japanese history and others indispensable for the understanding of the true spirit of the establishment of Greater East Asia.

Domestic science will be made a compulsory subject for study for girl students who will be educated according to the Japanese method.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

might even now be considering some strategy against such an eventuality.

At any rate, the situation is extremely stringent. It is to devour or be devoured. No half-way measures can be permitted. The urgent tasks of the moment are to expand fighting strength and heighten the fighting spirit.

Enemy's Vulnerable Point

TOKYO SHIMBUN—It is amusing to observe that the anti-Axis side, of late, has suffered defeat in every attempt at political offensives. Firstly, their miscalculation about Italy. When Premier Benito Mussolini stepped out, they are reported to have prepared a seven-point peace condition and attempted to have Italy surrender but to no purpose. Premier Marshal Badoglio, upon the assumption of his duties, rejected the idea of surrender outright.

Another Anglo-American reverse was their demand to the neutrals not to allow political offenders of foreign countries to seek refuge in their countries. It was but natural that such a demand infringing on the sovereignty of the third Powers should have enraged the neutral Powers.

One more failure was the strong pressure the United States exerted on Argentina by the cancellation of permits for exports to that country. Though it was clear that the pressure on Argentina was more a political measure rather than economic, aiming at forcing Argentina to sever relations with the Axis Powers, Argentina strictly adheres to neutrality, assuming that its attitude will obstruct the ambition of the United States.

Thus, the Anglo-American conspiracy not only has no value whatsoever but also serves to enhance the fighting morale of the Axis and tighten their attitude against the anti-Axis camp. The conspiracy campaign of the Anglo-Americans, of which they were once so proud, is equal to digging their own graves.

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Anglo-U.S. Talk On War Opened; Soviets Absent

(Continued from Page 1)

Minister Lord Leathers and Chief-of-Staff General Allan Brooke arrived at Quebec, Canada today, according to reports from Ottawa.

On the arrival of the British Prime Minister, the Canadian Government issued the following statement.

"British Prime Minister Winston Churchill arrived at Canada, accompanied by the War Transportation Minister and Chief-of-Staff. On his arrival, he was welcomed by Canadian Premier W. L. Mackenzie King. It is expected that he will confer with Premier King, and also attend the conference with President Roosevelt and the meeting of the military staff officers of the United States and Britain."

La Scala Survives Raid

Special to the Nippon Times

ROME, August 10.—The world famous opera house, La Scala, Milan, was saved from the ravages of fire by the courage of wardens when 10 incendiary bombs were dropped upon it during the latest enemy air raid. The incendiary bombs hit the stage, dance school and decorations department, but the fire was immediately extinguished. The Filodrammatici theater, near the Scala, was destroyed by fire.

Changes Bank Note Design

Special to the Nippon Times

ROME, August 10.—The Fascist emblem, engraved on Bank of Italy notes, will be replaced by an image of the Italian King, according to a decree just issued.

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NETMEN TO VIE AT KARUIZAWA

Annual Tournament Starts August 15-- Five Events Slated

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 10.—The annual Karuizawa tennis tournament, one of the traditional activities at this summer resort, sponsored by the Zaidan Hojin Karuizawa Kai will take place from Sunday, August 15, for a period of one week at the public courts.

The tennis committee of the Karuizawa Kai wishes to call attention that those who wish to participate in the match should bear in mind the fact that this tournament is for the training of their physical and spiritual strength and not for pleasure only.

This year, the following events will be held; men's championship singles, men's championship doubles, women's championship singles, women's championship doubles and mixed championship doubles.

Entries will close on Friday, August 13, noon, and the tournament fee will be ¥1.00 per event and per head. As to status, those who have registered as a regular member of the Karuizawa Kai are eligible.

The committee also announces that all the events will be one set matches, although semi-finals and finals will be decided in three sets. Players should provide their own balls, excepting the finals matches for which the Karuizawa Kai will supply the balls.

Fumio Yamada is heading the tennis committee this year, while Hyotaro Sato, ex-Davis Cup champion, Shinkichi Nishikawa and Masakiyo Okamoto, are on the tournament committee.

Karuizawa has a great advantage for sport-lovers. Tennis, in particular, draws many people annually to this mountain village. The Karuizawa tennis tournament has been regarded as the cradle of famous Japanese players as many winners of the men's championship singles very often become Japan's Davis Cup champions in later years, and many of those who later become internationally-known, return to participate in this tournament.

It is expected that there will be a larger list of contestants compared to last year, and further it is hoped that many good players will take part. The tennis committee wishes that a large number of players will join the tournament and cooperate with the Karuizawa Kai in order to make the event a means of enhancing physical training.

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Athletic Organizations Are Planned in Java

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 9.—Preliminary to launching a national movement for promoting public health and wholesome recreations, the Military Administration has decided to organize a federation of athletic associations with a constitutent organization created for every county and city throughout Java, it was disclosed here today.

The proposed organization, unlike the athletic clubs which had existed in the country during the days of Dutch rule, will be open to every citizen, irrespective of race, creed or sex, and it will have as its prime objective the sound development of both mind and body of the entire nation.

Naturally not much emphasis will be laid on sporting items considered amusing but effort will be made to encourage events that are valuable in promoting the spirit of cooperation, self-sacrifice and loyalty.

The vertical structure, planned for the formation of the organization, it is anticipated, will enable every citizen to participate actively and effectively in the promotion of public health and healthy recreations on a national scale because of its centralized control.

Days are not far off when Indonesians, Chinese, Indians, Japanese and other inhabitants will be seen mixing in various athletic events.

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U.S. Army Will Spend $22 Billions in 1943

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 9.—Expenditures of the United States army will amount to $22,000,000,000 during 1943, according to authentic reports in the May 22 edition of the Wall Street Journal recently reaching here.

According to the Journal, the United States army received $1,300,000,000 in January, and with each subsequent month, an additional $100,000,000 was added to the sum of the preceding month.

With the monthly increase at this rate, the appropriations in October will reach $2,200,000,000. With the appropriations for October as the ceiling, the same amounts will be appropriated for the remaining two months of the year, the grand total by that time reaching $22,000,000,000.

The newspaper further disclosed that in 1942, the manufacture of guns, tanks and amored cars constituted 45 per cent of the total munitions production for the year. In 1943, this percentage was dwindled to 30 per cent with strong indications that this will again be decreased 20 per cent.

Wichit Honored By Shigemitsu

(Continued from Page 1)

sideration are Dr. Hideto Kishida of Tokyo Imperial University, on architecture; Yukio Yashiro of the Imperial School of Art, on arts; Professor Kenichi Fujii of Waseda University, on constitutional government; Professors Sakae Wagatsuma and Shigeto Hozumi of the Imperial University, on civil law, and Shigeru Kiyozawa, commentator, on history of diplomacy.

Exchange professors will lecture at the Chulalankarana and other universities in Thailand as well as give special lectures in their respective fields. Furthermore, it has been decided that Yoichi Hiraoka, xylophone player, and Sumi Hanayagi, of the Hanayagi school of Japanese dancing, will also be sent. Moreover, a troupe of Takarazuka girls will be dispatched to entertain the public, while exhibitions of children's works will be held for the younger generation.

Thus, with interchange of culture between the land of the cherry blossoms and of the lotus flower, the lofty spirit of Greater East Asia construction will be enhanced.

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